The Bombay Gazette.

No. 7,444.—New Series. BOMBAY :—FRIDAY, JANUARY 21, 1870. Annual Subscription in Advance... ..Rupees Fifty-two.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

For year in advance delivered in Town .....Rs. 52 0
" including postage..... " 72 0
For half year in advance, delivered in Town ..... " 28 0
" including postage..... " 36 0
For three months' advance, delivered in Town ... " 16 0
" including postage..... " 21 0
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" including postage ..... " 7 12
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TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten lines and under
First insertion.....Rs. 5 0
Second Ditto ..... " 2 8
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Fourth and succeeding insertions ..... " 0 2½ As.

per line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion ..... 8 As. per line.
Second Ditto ..... 4½ " "
Third and succeeding ..... 2½ " "
In the Native Languages, double the above.

Domestic Occurrences. Each—Rupee 1.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, & CALCUTTA.

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above, with Mails, Passengers, and Cargo, every fourteen days.

The Steam-ship EUPHRATES, 650 tons, 120 H. P., Commander J. C. Sharp, will be despatched on the 1st February 1870, at noon.

Feb. 1870

Leave Bombay	1	Leave Galle	9
" Carwar	3	" Negapatam	11
" Mangalore	4	" Madras	14
" Cannanore	5	" Coconada	16
" Calicut	5	" Visagapatam	17
" Beypore	6	" Bimlipatam	17
" Cochin	6	" Gopalpore	18
" Tuticorin	7	" False Point	19
" Galle	8	Arrive Calcutta	20

This route in the most expeditious and economical for Passengers for the Neilgherrie district, Bangalore, and Madras, who can land at Calicut for Beypore, and proceed from thence by rail.

Passengers for Calcutta can take the same route, picking up the steamer at Madras.

No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF VIA KURRACHEE.

(Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussorah, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.)

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited) under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch a Steamer every 14 days to the Persian Gulf, touching at Kurrachee, Guadur, Jaskes, Jashire, Lingah, Muscat, Mahomerah, and Bussorah.

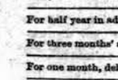
The steam ship BUSHEER, 795 tons, 130 H. P., Commander C. C. D. Hutchings, will be despatched on the 24th January 1870 at noon.

Up.	Jan.	Down.	Feb.
Leave Bombay	24	Leave Bussorah	11
" Kurrachee	29	" Fao	17
" Guadur	29	" Bushire	21
" Muscat ....Feb	1	" Lingh	25
" Bunder Abbas	3	" Bunder Abbas	27
" Lingh	5	" Muscat	28
" Bushire	7	" Guadur	21
" Fao	8	" Kurrachee	23
" Mahomerah	8	Arrive Bombay	26
Arrive Bussorah	9		

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE

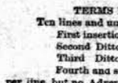


THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, and in connection with the Weekly Service from England, despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every Monday at noon.

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM TO THE MALABAR COAST.



THE well known First Class Steamer PHLOX, E. Baker, Commander, will leave for the undermentioned Ports, every FRIDAY, starting from the Apollo Bunder at 4 P.M.

Unjuwell, Ruinaghierry, Jeytapoor, Malwan, Vingorla, Goa, Panjim.

For Freight or Passage apply to Nusserwanjee Kersasjee, Bazaar Gate Street, and for Charter to J. Dixon, Apollo Street.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST.

Steamers LORD CLYDE, GENERAL HAVELOCK, GENERAL OUTRAM, and TILLY.

ONE of the above Steamers will be despatched every week to and from the Malabar Coast, calling at the intermediate Ports on the following days :—

Down Steamers.		Up Steamers.	
Leave Bombay	Saturday.	Leave Cochin	Friday.
" Ruinaghierry	Sunday.	" Beypore	Saturday.
" Malwan	"	" Calicut	"
" Vingorla	"	" Tellicherry	"
" Goa	Monday.	" Cannanore	"
" Carwar	"	" Mangalore	Sunday.
" Compta	"	" Compta	Monday.
" Mangalore	Tuesday.	" Carwar	"
" Cannanore	Wednesday.	" Goa	Tuesday.
" Tellicherry	"	" Vingorla	"
" Calicut	"	" Malwan	"
" Beypore	"	" Ruinaghierry	Wednesday
Arrive Cochin	Thursday.	Arrive Bombay	Thursday.

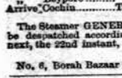
The Steamer GENERAL OUTRAM, Captain Teasdale, will be despatched according to the above table on SATURDAY next, the 22nd instant, at 4 P.M.

NOWROJEE BHICAJEE, Manager.

No. 6, Borah Bazaar Street, 17th January, 1870.

WEEKLY COMMUNICATION WITH ENGLAND.

On Saturday, the 22nd January, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.



THE P. & O. S. Co.'s S. S. COLUMBIAN, (2,180 tons, and 500 H. P., Captain George Hyde, will LEAVE FOR SUEZ as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, also Passengers and Cargo for that Port, Marseilles, Southampton, &c.

Cargo can also be booked through to Trieste, Venice, Genoa, Barcelona and Havre, Liverpool, or London.

No Cargo can be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

Parcels will be received at this Office until 11 A.M. on Friday, the 21st instant.

Passengers are requested to send their heavy baggage to Mazagon before 10 A.M. on the day of the Steamer's departure, in order that it may be weighed and labelled previous to shipment.

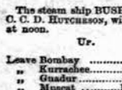
A small Steamer will leave the New Dock Head at Mazagon, for the convenience of Passengers at 3 P.M., precisely, on the day of sailing.

G. F. HENRY, Superintendent.

P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Office, Rampart Row, Bombay,
17th January 1870.

NEW OVERLAND ROUTE
(via SUEZ CANAL.)

DIRECT SERVICE BETWEEN BOMBAY and MARSEILLES, touching at ADEN, SUEZ, ISMAILIA, PORT SAID, and MARSEILLES.



LA COMPAGNIE MARSEILLAISE DE NAVIGATION A VAPEUR.—MARC FRAISSINET PERE & FILS will DESPATCH STEAMERS MONTHLY from BOMBAY to MARSEILLES, via the SUEZ CANAL, thus dispensing with the necessity of transshipment of Goods and Passengers at Suez and Alexandria.

Freight.—The Company undertake to grant through Bills of Lading for Aden, Suez, Ismailia, Port Said, Malta, Marseilles, Genoa, Leghorn, Civita Vecchia, Naples, Barcelona, Havre, and other Continental Ports. They have also made arrangements to forward Cotton at a through rate from Bombay to the principal towns in France, Germany, Switzerland, Italy, Belgium, and Spain.

Shippers will have the option, on due notice being given, of detaining at Marseilles Cotton destined for other parts of the Continent; the Freight on same to be regulated at the average rate paid by the same Steamer.

Freight on Goods shipped to Europe to be payable at Marseilles in French money.

The undersigned are further prepared to receive Merchandize from up-country, and to forward same to any part of Europe.

INSURANCE may be effected on very moderate terms, under the Company's Floating Policy, on goods shipped by their own Steamers. Premiums of Insurance from Bombay to Marseilles ½ per cent.

PASSENGER RATES.

(Inclusive of Wines, and all Transit Fees through the Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
To Aden	£ 25	£ 15
" Suez	£ 40	£ 22-10
" Port Said	£ 42	£ 24
" Marseilles	£ 56	£ 36

Children over three and under ten years of age, half fare.

In accordance with the above, the new Steam Ship EUROPE, 3,500 tons, Captain Roland, will be despatched from Bombay about the 31st January, and will be followed, at monthly intervals, by large and powerful steamers specially built for this service.

For further particulars, rates of Freight &c., apply to

Kunkler, Pereirebun, & Co., Agents.

Elphinstone Circle, 16th December, 1869.

NOTICE.—CONSIGNEES of the following TIMBER, viz., 71 Squares, 12 Posts, and 745 Boards and Scantlings, shipped per SARAH, at Moulmein, by Ezra Cohen, are hereby informed that the same is at hand, and that some of the logs have already been discharged and are now laying alongside the ship. Failing boats being sent off immediately the whole of the above Timber will be landed without further notice, at Consignees' risk and expense.

* W. NICOL & Co,
Agents of Captain and Owners.

Bombay, 12th January 1870.

P. GRANT and SON, SADDLERS, &c., have commenced business again at No. 9 Hummum Street, where all orders will be attended to.

Orders from Out-stations to be accompanied with remittance or reference for payment in Bombay.

GEO. NICOLL and COMPANY,
BOOT AND SHOE MAKERS.
24, MEADOW STREET, BOMBAY,
1, EAST STREET, POONA.
4, ELPHINSTONE STREET, KURRACHEE.

SHIPPING.

OVERLAND FREIGHT ROUTE.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL, LONDON, TRIESTE, MARSEILLES, BRINDISI, VENICE, NAPLES, LEGHORN, GENOA, BARCELONA, HAVRE, ADEN, AND SUEZ.

THE Bombay and Bengal Steam Ship Company, under arrangements with other first class lines of Steamers from Alexandria, undertake to give through Bills of Lading for Goods via Egypt to the above and most other Continental Ports.

A limited number of passengers can be accommodated.

Rates of Fare.

To Suez—1st class £40, 2nd class £22. 10s.	Exclusive of Wines.
To Trieste—1st class £53, 2nd class £34.,	

Exclusive of Transit.

Passengers by or for our Steamers will be furnished with First-class Tickets between Alexandria and Marseilles by Messrs. Fraissinet & Co.'s line for £10; making the passage-money between Bombay and Marseilles £50, exclusive of transit in Egypt.

We have arranged our departures from Bombay so as to arrive immediately before the departure of Messrs. Fraissinet's Steamer from Alexandria and avoid delay to passengers. The Marseilles Boats leave Alexandria every Thursday morning.

Steamers will leave Bombay every alternate Monday.

For Freight or Passage apply to Messrs. Stephen, Kennard & Co., London; Messrs. Tod, Kennard & Co., Liverpool; Messrs. Tod, Rathborne & Co., Alexandria; Austrian Lloyd's Steam Navigation Company, Trieste and Venice; Messrs. Fraissinet Pere et Fils, Marseilles; and Messrs. E. Rubattino and Co., Genoa; or to the undersigned in Bombay.

The Steam-ship KRISHNA, 1,500 Tons, will be despatched on MONDAY, the 24th January.

The following Steamer will be despatched on MONDAY the 14th February.

STEARNS, HOBART, & Co.

NOTICE to OVERLAND PASSENGERS.—Half Pints of CHAMPAGNE of the FINEST QUALITY, Extra Dry Double Star, Gold Neck.

PAYNE & Co.,
ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY,
Immediately opposite the Custom House.

NOTICE.—CONSIGNEES of CARGO per Ship ARDGOWAN, from Liverpool, are requested to SEND BOATS alongside at once to take delivery, otherwise the same will be landed by Captain Kerr without further intimation at the risk and expense of the concerned.

W. NICOL & Co.,
Agents of Captain and Owners.

Bombay, 17th January 1870.

FOR SALE or CHARTER the ship THAMES, 579 Tons Register, A 1 at Lloyds.—For particulars apply to the Captain at his Dubash's, No. 1, Nesbit Lane, or Patent Slip, Mazagon.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Will be Published early To-morrow Morning,
BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY.

The Bombay Gazette Overland Summary, prepared for despatch by each Overland Mail for Europe, contains, in addition to all the News of the Week, a specially-written Market and Freight Report, and a well-digested Summary of Events.

Annual Subscription (in advance) Rs. 12
Single Copy..... Annas 4

"Bombay Gazette" Office, Meadow Street, Fort.

Will be Published To-morrow Morning,
THE BOMBAY PRICE CURRENT AND SUMMARY OF TRADE,

Published once a fortnight at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, on the departure of every alternate Mail for Europe.

The Bombay Price Current contains :—
A Specially-Written Market Report.
Freight Report, with statement of Ships chartered, &c.
Export Manifests of Vessels which have sailed during the Fortnight.
Quotations of Imports and Exports, and Customs' Duties.
Comparative Summary of Exports from Bombay, up to date, as per Ships' Manifests, with the total Exports for the three months, and for the same period as far back as 1858.
Comparative Summaries of Imports of Piece Goods and of Yarns into Bombay from Great Britain up to date, with the total for the three months and the same period as far back as 1860 and 1859 respectively.
Share List and Rates of Exchange.
List of Vessels in Bombay Harbour on the date of publication, and of arrivals and departures of Vessels during the fortnight.

Annual Subscription (in advance).....Rs. 10
Single Copy..... Annas 8

"Bombay Gazette" Office, Meadow Street, Fort.

NOTICE.—Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will commit to PUBLIC AUCTION, on the Premises, on WEDNESDAY, the 16th day of February 1870, at 3 P.M., by order of the Executor of the late SAMUEL LAWFORD ACLAND, Esq., deceased, the following piece of LANDED PROPERTY, viz :—

All that piece or parcel of Fazendaree land or ground, commonly called or known by the name of Lalbaugee, together with the beal, date, mangoe and other trees standing and growing thereon, situate without the Fort of Bombay, within the Mazagon (formerly Mahim) District, in the village of Worlee, containing by admeasurement six thousand five hundred and ninety-five square yards or thereabouts, and bounded on the east by ground now or lately belonging to Bachoba Jumajee, on the west partly by ground belonging to Dadajee Habajee and partly by a public road leading from Bombay to Worlee, on the north by ground now or lately belonging to Pandoorang Juswanjee and others, and on the south partly by Govon and partly by ground belonging to Wittoba Trimbuckjee.

Further particulars and the conditions of sale may be obtained at the office of the undersigned.

ACLAND, PRENTIS, & BISHOP,
Solicitors to the Executors.

Bombay, 19th January 1870.

FREERE LAND and PIER COMPANY (Limited).—SEALED TENDERS will be received by the undersigned at their Office in Rampart Row west, up to 12 o'clock of the 31st January current, for the EXCAVATION and REMOVAL of part of the hill called "THE ROCKS" on such part or parts of the Company's property as may be ordered, and for the construction of a Road from Mount Road to the timber basins, as shown in plans, which may be seen by intending Contractors on application.

Tenders must be accompanied by a deposit of 10 per cent. in cash on the amount of the Tender.

Persons desirous of undertaking the Contract may obtain any further information necessary by applying at the office of the Company.

The Directors do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any tender.

By order of the Directors,
SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 20th January 1870.

BOMBAY YACHT CLUB—OWNERS of YACHTS are reminded that entries, for the Club Races to be held on MONDAY afternoon, the 24th inst., are to be sent to the undersigned by 3 P.M. on the 22nd instant.

JAMES RANKEN,
E. DOERING, } Joint Honorary Secretaries.

NOTICE.—We have THIS DAY established ourselves here under the style of EDWARD BAUDRY & Co., the same already existing on the Malabar Coast for the last six years.

EDWARD BAUDRY & Co.
No. 2 Military Square, Bombay, 16th January 1870.

SURVEYORS for the CARWAR RAILWAY SURVEY.—WANTED SIX good SURVEYORS for the above, on salaries varying from Rs. 80 to Rs 150 per mensem. Application to be made to the undersigned at the Railway Secretariat from 11 till 4. No one need apply who cannot produce good Testimonials as a Surveyor.

E. L. MARRYAT, Lieut.,
Acting Deputy Consulting Engineer for Railways.
Bombay, 20th January 1870.

SALE BY AUCTION.—On WEDNESDAY, the 26th instant, Messrs. BOMANJEE DOSSABHOY & Co. will sell by PUBLIC AUCTION, at their Rooms, in Meadow Street, Fort, the handsome HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, &c., of a Gentleman proceeding to Europe, the same comprising Glass Crockery and Plated Wares, the Household Furniture consisting of Carved Circular and Pier Tables, Drawing and Dining Room Chairs, Conversation Couches, Teapoys, Ribbonwork, Wardrobes, Clothes Presses, Chests of Drawers, a neatly open carved Blackwood 4 posts Bedstead with Mattress complete, Camp Cots, Cheopatra Couches, Screens, Musical Boxes, Pictures, Carpets, Lamps and Sundries.

BOMANJEE DOSSABHOY & Co.

Bombay, 20th January 1870.

PENLEY on the Art of SKETCHING from NATURE in WATER COLOURS—with illustrations in Chromolithography after original Water-Colour Drawings.
Quarto Cloth.....Rs. 13 4.

THACKER, VINING, & Co.

Just Published.

LEECH'S PICTURES of LIFE and CHARACTER from PUNCH, Fifth Series.
Paper Covers .....Rs. 7 8
Half bound Morocco ..... " 11 4

***The four former Series may be had in two volumes, half bound Morocco, Rs. 40.

THACKER, VINING, & Co.

RUSSELL'S (W. H.) DIARY in the EAST, during the Tour of the PRINCE and PRINCESS of WALES, &c. 12s. 4.

THACKER, VINING, & Co.

SELECT LIBRARY of FICTION.
Price Rs. 1-4 per volume.
The best, cheapest, and most POPULAR NOVELS published, well printed in clear, readable type, on good paper, and strongly bound.
Containing the writings of the most popular Authors of the day, and consisting of about 150 volumes, lists of which may be had upon application.
THACKER, VINING, & Co.

DICKENS'S NEW STORY will be commenced March 1st, to be completed in twelve monthly parts. Subscription for the whole
Town.....Rs. 7 2
Quarto Edition ..... " 8 10

THACKER, VINING, & Co.

STUDENTS' ENGLISH DICTIONARY, Etymological, Pronouncing, and Explanatory, by J. Ogilvie, LL.D., with 300 Engravings. Rs. 6-12.

THACKER, VINING, & Co.

WEBSTER'S COMPLETE DICTIONARY of the ENGLISH LANGUAGE, with 3,000 grouped and classified illustrations, a pronouncing vocabulary of the names of dictitious persons and places, Scripture proper names, Greek and Latin proper names, Geographical and Biographical names, Quotations, Words, Phrases, Proverbs, &c. Abbreviations, Signs, &c. &c., by GOODRICH and PORTER.
Quarto Cloth.....Rs. 20.

THACKER, VINING, & Co.

Twenty-seventh Edition.

ROGET'S THESAURUS of ENGLISH WORDS and PHRASES, classified and arranged so as to facilitate the expression of ideas and assist in Literary Composition. Rs. 6-12.

THACKER, VINING, & Co.

DAILY MARKET PRICE CURRENT.
PUBLISHED by the MUNICIPAL COMMISSIONER.

THE DAILY MARKET PRICE CURRENT gives the MAXIMUM PRICES of all the ARTICLES sold in the ARTHUR CRAWFORD MARKETS. Delivered daily to Subscribers to the "Bombay Gazette" for ONE RUPEE a MONTH. Single Copies, One Anna each. Those wishing to subscribe will please apply to the Manager, "Bombay Gazette."

WANTED.

A LADY wishes for her EUROPEAN NURSE an engagement to accompany a Lady and Children to England, either in February or March next.—Address A. B., care of the Printer, "Bombay Gazette."

HOUSES, &c., TO LET.

TO LET, Part of an AIRY FLOOR in the Fort, open to the westerly breeze, suitable for two Gentlemen. Rent low.—Address F. P., "Bombay Gazette."

TO LET, GODOWNS and STABLES.—Airy and commodious STABLES close to Elphinstone Circle, having a large sweet water well in the compound. Also two GODOWNS to accommodate about 700 and 300 packages.—Apply at 1-7, Mody Street, to MANOCKJEE HORMUSJEE.

TO LET, with immediate possession, a large AIRY BUNGALOW, situated at the rear of the Babcola Tank, with first floor room measuring 80 feet by 6 feet, one third floor bedroom, and fountain in centre of compound.—For particulars apply to J. & W. WATSON & Co.

NOTICES.

ANY PERSON having a CLAIM against, or being indebted to, the Estate of the late Surgeon Major JOHN FIRIE, M.D., Bombay Establishment, is requested to inform the undersigned within one month from this date.

H. STANLEY, Colonel,
President of Committee of Adjustment.

Bombay, 10th January 1870.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.—J. & W. WATSON & Co. have from this date marked all their GOODS in plain figures, the LOWEST NETT CASH PRICES. An addition of Two Annas per Rupee will be charged upon all Goods entered in their books, which will be deducted if paid for within the month, 13th January 1870.

NOTICE.—For SALE, at the Office of the Collector of Bombay, Elphinstone Circle, PUBLICATIONS and SELECTIONS from the Records of the Bombay Government, &c.

Printed Catalogues will be furnished on application to

J. KING, Acting Collector.

Bombay, Collector's Office, 18th January 1870.

NOTICE.—The INTEREST and RESPONSIBILITY of the late Mr. WILLIAM KINLOCH, CEASED in our Firm from the 31st AUGUST 1869, and the business will henceforth be carried on under the name and firm of JAMES W. ALLAN and COMPANY.

KINLOCH & ALLAN.

Bombay, 31st December 1869.

NOTICE.—BANK of INDIA (in Liquidation.—NOTICE is hereby given, that a FOURTH DIVIDEND at the rate of Rs. 2½ (Rupees Two and three quarters) per Share on the Old, and Rs. 2½ (Rupees Two and one quarter) per Share on the New Issue, will be paid to the Shareholders, at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 12, Elphinstone Circle, on WEDNESDAY, the 26th instant, between the hours of 11 A.M., and 4 P.M., and on every following Wednesday during the same hours.

J. A. J. SHAW,
BERAMJEE NAOROSJEE, } Liquidators.
No. 12, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 21st July, 1869.

NOTICE.—CENTRAL BANK of WESTERN INDIA, in Liquidation.

The EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of this Bank, convened for this day, was ADJOURNED till 3 P.M. on WEDNESDAY, 2nd February 1870.

H. G. DUNLOP,
Y. J. SUNKERSETT,
CASSUABHOY DHURUMSEY, } Liquidators.
LIMJEE JAMSETJEE,
30 Meadow Street, Bombay, 6th January 1870.

MOFUSSIL PRESS and GINNING COMPANY (Limited).—NOTICE is hereby given, that on after 20th instant, INTEREST, at the rate of 12 per Cent per annum will be charged on all unpaid Calls, and that all Shares, Call on which is not paid before 10th proximo, will be liable to forfeiture.

By order of the Directors,
W. NICOL & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 18th January 1870.

BOMBAY RECLAMATION COMPANY, Limited, (in Liquidation).—NOTICE is hereby given, that a GENERAL MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS of the above Company WILL BE HELD at the Office, in Elphinstone Circle, on THURSDAY, the 27th instant, at 3 P.M., to receive the Accounts made up to 30th November 1869, in terms of Clause 150 of the Indian Companies' Act X of 1866.

JAMES RANKEN,
For Self and co-Liquidators.

Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 17th January 1870.

N. B.—The TRANSFER BOOKS will be closed from THURSDAY the 20th to THURSDAY the 27th instant, both days inclusive.

ALBERT LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

WITH reference to the Notice under date the 19th of August 1869 that "premia payable at this branch will still continue to be received by the undersigned on behalf of the Provisional Liquidator authorized by the Court of Chancery to receive the same, but that such premia will be returned on 1st January 1870 should reconstruction or arrangements with another Company be not carried out,"

NOTICE is hereby given, that Vice-Chancellor James, upon the application of the Official Liquidators, has extended the time within which the Policy-holders of the Albert Life Assurance Company who may have paid their premiums since the 14th of August last, may elect to have such premiums returned to them in full from the 1st of January to the 30th of March next.

D. McL. SLATER,
For Official Liquidators.

Bombay, 1st January 1870.

ALBERT LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

NOTICE.—RENEWAL PREMIUMS will continue to be received by the undersigned on behalf of the Official Liquidator, under the conditions that the respective parties paying the same may on or before the 30th of March next, by notice in writing given to the Official Liquidators of the Company, elect to have such Premiums returned in full.

D. McL. SLATER,
For Official Liquidators.

Bombay, January, 1870.

BOMBAY, BARODA, & CENTRAL INDIA. RAILWAY.—Undersigned hereby notifies, in accordance with instructions from the Board of Directors in London, that unless the CALLS detailed below, on the six Shares specified, are paid up with Interest from the due date, at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum, within 30 days from the date hereof, the Shares and all payments made thereon will be forfeited :—

Number of Shares.	Description.	Number of Certificate.	Number of Call unpaid.
1	Original	26,291	4th.
1	Do.	26,790	2nd, 3rd and 4th.
1	Do.	27,090	2nd, 3rd and 4th.
2	Do.	27,669 } 27,669 }	2nd, 3rd and 4th.
1	Addl. B.	27,103 } 97,143 }	3rd, 4th, 5th and 6th.

CHARLES CURREY, Agent.

Company's Offices, Bombay, 17th January 1870.

ARTHUR CRAWFORD
FRUIT MARKET, GRAND ENTRANCE,
JUST AT THE BASE OF THE CLOCK TOWER,
ESPLANADE.

GLASSWARE, CROCKERY & ELECTRO SILVER PLATED WARES of GREAT VARIETY.

NEW AND EXCELLENT SUPPLY ALWAYS ON HAND.

Dinner, Dessert, Breakfast and Tea sets of various Patterns and Colours; Sets of Cut and Plain Glassware of assorted Patterns; Plated Hanging and Stand Lamps, from 8 to 8 Lights, Table Argand Lamps, Reading and other Lamps of every description; best Electro-plated Ware, such as Hotwater Curry Dishes, Sets of Dish Covers, Spoons and Forks of various Patterns in Mahogany Cases; Waiters of sizes; Tea and Coffee Sets; Cruet, Pickle, and Liqueur Stands, with Bottles; Table and Chamber Candlesticks; Ice Pitchers, &c., &c.; Sets of Table Cutlery by Mappin and Rogers, Best Mahogany Toilet Glasses of sizes, assorted. Musical Boxes; Single Barrel Guns; Bird Harness; Birds' and Parrots' Cages; Railway Wrappers; Velvet, Brussels, and Hemp Carpets; Table Covers, Napkins, Towels, &c., &c., &c.

KHAN MAHOMED P.
Arthur Crawford Fruit Market.

PERFUMERY, SCENT, &c.

Improved Seidlitz Powders, Violet Powder Puff, Scented assorted Hair Oil, superior Golden Oil, Rowland's Macassar Oil, Cod-liver Oil, Brandy Bitters, superior Sarsaparilla, Jamaica Pomatum, Cockle's Pills, Holloway's Pills, Holloway's Ointment, Improved Milk of Roses for the Skin, superior Cold Cream, superior Old Brown and White Windsor Soap and scented Bar Soaps, Essence of Peppermint, Essence of Ginger, superior Toilet Vinegar, Lavender Water, Eau de Cologne, Brandy Cherries, Cockle's Anti Pain Killer, Epsom Salts, Keating's Cough Lozenges, Worm Tablet, Bon-Bons for children.

All Scents in great variety and of superior quality.

KHAN MAHOMED P.
Arthur Crawford Fruit Market.

OILMAN-STORE MART.

I HAVE JUST RECEIVED from England, a fresh and large Stock of OILMAN-STORE and PRESERVED PROVISIONS; the particulars are as follows :—

SUNDRY ARTICLES.

Crystallized Fruits, Muscatel Raisins, Normandy Pippins, Orange, Lemon, and Mixed Peel, Plum Pudding Cossques, or Jacker Cases, Bons, Flour Dredgers, Fresh Truffles, Table Salt, Carraway Seed, Honey in bottle, French Plum Candles, Sardine Knives, Dried Herbs, French Paté de Foie Gras, Truffles, Dried Ox Tongues, Cacolate and Cocoa Milk, &c., &c., &c.

SOUP.—Hare, Oxtail, Mock Turtle, Hotch Potch, &c., &c.

JAMS and JELLIES—Containing every variety, Europe as well as Country.

FISH—Salm on, Mackarel, Oysters, Lobsters, Fresh, Kippered, and Red Herrings, Sardines, Hareng à la Sardine, &c., &c.

POTTED MEATS.—All sorts, such as Anchovy, Beef, Herring, Tongue, Salmon, Lobsters, Game, and in excellent condition

PICKLES.—All sorts, such as Oriental, West India, Imperial, Hot Mixed, Onion, Piccalilly, Walnuts, &c., &c.

SAUSAGES—Oxford, Bologna, Brunswick, Truffles, German, Lyons, &c., &c.

VEGETABLES.—Green Peas, French, English, and German, Asparagus, Stewed and Preserved Mushrooms, &c., &c.

BISCUITS.—Fancy Machine, Queen, Albert, Victoria, Mixed, Ginger Nut, Captain, Cracknel, Picnic, and several other varieties and qualities.

PREPARED JELLY.—In Bottles for Table use—Orange, Lemon, Punch, Noyeau, Vanilla, Calves' foot and Sheep-foot Jelly.

SYRUPS for ICES, &c.—Lemon, Orange, Raspberry, Pine Fruit, Strawberry, Red and Black Currant, &c., &c.

SAUCES—Vinegar, Mustard, Salad Oil, Currant, Olives, Capers, of every variety.

CHINA PRESERVES.—Ginger, Chow Chow, Cumcuat, Pears, &c.

ESSENCES.—Lemon, Vanilla, Almond, Celery, Ratafia, Nutmegs, Cloves, Mace.

CHEESE, FRENCH BUTTER, BACON—Fresh, of choicest quality.

DIETS FOR INVALIDS.—Eppe's Cocoa, Chocolate, Arrowroot, Tapioca, Sago, Barley, Cornflour, &c., &c.

MACCARONI, VERMICELLI, SCOTCH OATMEAL, CONFECTIONERY, LOAF SUGAR, SCENTS, &c., of every variety, extremely palatable and pleasant.

TEA, COFFEE and SUGAR, in great variety.

N.B.—All up-country orders executed promptly, with strictest care and attention and at moderate rates.

KHAN MAHOMED P.
Arthur Crawford Fruit Market.

GRAND ENTRANCE—JUST AT THE BASE OF THE CLOCK TOWER,
ESPLANADE.

NOTICES.

TO the JUSTICES of the PEACE for the CITY of BOMBAY.—I hereby give NOTICE, that a QUARTERLY MEETING of the JUSTICES of the PEACE for the CITY of BOMBAY, WILL BE HELD in the Town Hall, on WEDNESDAY, the 26th day of January, instant, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, precisely—

To consider what steps shall be taken by the Corporation to welcome His Royal Highness the Duke of Edinburgh.

C. E. STANGER LEATHES,
Clerk to the Justices of the Peace for the City of Bombay.
Bombay, Town Hall, January, 1870.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

CUTLER, PALMER, & Co.,
WINE MERCHANTS
TO
HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN
AND
HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS THE PRINCE OF WALES.

Established in Bombay in the Year 1842,
in London and Bordeaux 1815.

CUTLER, PALMER, & Co. beg to draw attention to the following selection of their well known Wines and Spirits, fresh supplies of which have recently arrived :—

The Finest Dry CHAMPAGNES that can be shipped.
(Our own Brand.)

	Rs. as.
MAGNUMS, finest dry .....(Labelled).....	74 0
FINEST DRY Sparkling, gold foil " ..... Qts.	36 0
FINEST SPARKLING, silver foil "	32 0
GOOD SPARKLING, do. " ..... "	27 0

(Also in Pints at Rs. 19-8, Rs. 17-8, and Rs. 14-8.)

SPIRITS.
These are protected by Patent Trade Mark Capsules, and our original Heart-shaped Label.

		Rs. as.
COGNAC, Old Pale	Black capsule	32 0
COGNAC, Superior Pale...	Yellow capsule	28 0
COGNAC, Pale	White capsule.....	25 0
OLD JAMAICA RUM		22 0
OLD TOM, GIN, 1st Quality		21 0
GENEVA (1 dozen Flasks in a case)		21 0
IRISH WHISKEY		23 0
SCOTCH WHISKEY		21 0

SHERRIES.
Specially selected for Tropical Consumption.
(Our own Brand.)

	Rs. as.
WHITE SEAL, an ordinary Dinner Wine	15 0
YELLOW SEAL, Pale and Dry, an excellent Dinner Wine	18 8
BROWN SEAL, very Pale Dry and delicate	22 0
BLUE SEAL, extra Pale Dry and delicate.....	22 0
GREEN SEAL, full bodied, light gold color, Nutty and Dry.	22 0
AMOROSO, very choice, full flavored, soft and Pale.....	28 0
AMONTILLADO, very choice and superior	32 0
EAST INDIA MADEIRA (one voyage).....	33 0

PORTS.
(Our own Brand.)

	Qts. Rs. as.	Pts. Rs. as.
A 1—OLD CRUSTED, choice	36 0	
A 1—GOLD SEAL, an invalid's wine, full and fruity	30 0	16 0
1st Qlty. BLACK SEAL, a Dessert wine, mature	24 8	14 0
2nd " RED SEAL, a good wine	18 0	10 8

BORDEAUX.
(Our own Brand.)

	Qts. Rs. as.	Pts. Rs. as.
CHATEAU MOUTON...Gold capsule .....per doz.	30 0	16 0
CHATEAU RAUZAN...Black capsule ..... "	25 0	14 0
CHATEAU PALMER...Blue capsule ..... "	22 0	12 0
CHATEAU LAROSE...Yellow capsule..... "	18 8	10 8
ST. JULIEN .....Green capsule ..... "	17 0	10 0
MEDOC (Cantenac) .....Red capsule..... "	15 8	9 0
MEDOC .....White capsule ..... "	13 8	
HAUT SAUTERNES.....Red capsule..... "	22 0	12 0

For particulars of their other Wines, CUTLER, PALMER, & Co. refer their friends and the public to their General Price List. Orders are executed for not less than 1 dozen quarts or 2 dozen pints of any Wine or Spirit.

DEAN LANE, BOMBAY.

C. BOUNEVIALLE & Co.

WINES & SPIRITS, WHOLESALE & RETAIL.
1, Oak Lane, Fort.

		Rs.	as.
Brandy, Hennessy's	per doz.	Rs. 22	0
Do. Martell's	"	" 22	8
Do. Fine Castillon	"	" 22	8
Claret, Kay-Cannon	"	" 16	0
Do. Chateau de Frank	"	" 14	0
Do. St. Estephe	"	" 12	0
Vermouth Noilly Pratt	"	" 15	0

New supplies shortly expected by Amanda, Atlantique, Monarchy, Comcte.

FOR SALE, at the Godown of the undersigned, No. 27 Meadow Street, the following Wines, shipped by Messrs. Finke & Co., Bordeaux :—

				Rs.	as.
Claret.—Medoc St. Julien	each case	4 doz.	Rs.	10	per doz.
Do. Pauill

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

SHARE MARKET.

THURSDAY AFTERNOON.

MARKET active and improving.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Number of Shares.	Nominal value of sh.	Paid up.	Last dividends	Names.	Quoted Rates per Share.
	Rs.	Rs. p. a.			
100,000	100	all	10 p. ct.	Agra Bank	120
220,000	1,000	all	5 p.ct.	Bank of Bengal	1,550
40,000	500	all	5 p.ct.	Ditto of Bombay New	615
17,000	500	100		Ditto 2nd Rts. Issue	180
5,250	1,000	all	12 p.ct.	Ditto of Madras	1,550
20,000	250	all	9 p.ct.	Chartered Mercantile Bk. of L. L.& China	330
40,000	200	all	5 do.	Chartered Bk. of I. & C.	190
31,088	250	125	8 do.	National Bank of India	132
160,000	250	all	12 do.	Oriental Bank	440

LAND COMPANIES.

4,000	3,000	all	Rs. 35	Colaba Land Co.	1,425
20,000	1,000	all	Rs. 30	Kiph'st'ne Land	985
20,000	1,000	650	11-14	Do. New	615
8,000	150	all	Nil	Frere Land & Pier Co. Ld	160
2,000	5,000	4,100	Nil	Mazagon Land	265
8,000	2,000	1,450	Nil	Fort Canning	235

PRESS COMPANIES.

150	5,000	2,850	330 ps	Akbar Cotton Press Co.	2,275
200	2,000	1,100	100 do.	Albert Co. Kurrachee	615
250	5,000	850	90 do.	Alexandra Press Co.	450
	12,000	11,000	800 do.	Apollo Press Co.	8,400
200	2,000	all	375 do.	Bombay Press Co.	2,175
200	500	all	92½ do.	Do. New	535
500	1,000	all	80 do.	Colaba Press Co.	9,000
350	2,000	all	...	East India Press Co.	1,150
150	9,500	all	1000*	Fort Press Co.	9,400
200	2,000	1,800	...	Framji Cowasji Press	950
200	6,000	all	240 ps	Hydraulic Press Co.	3,500
1000	5,000	2,000	100 ps	Kurrachee Press Co.	675
1,500	1,000	500	...	Mofus. Press & G. Co.	255
125	2,500	all	250*	Prince of Wales Press	3,000
225	2,000	750	200 ps	Victoria Press, Madras	1,050
150	2,000	all	...	Tinnevelly Press Co.	1,550

(Per share for the half-year.)

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

400	2,000	1,700	50	Albert Mills Co.	750
500	2,500	all	90* p.a.	Alliance Spinning	1,750
100	5,500	all	...	Bombay	2,800
200	1,000	all	10 p.c.	Bombay United	730
800	500	all	...	Broach Mills	210
300	2,000	all	...	Dharumsey Spinning	1,040
750	2,000	all	150 p.a.	Great Eastern	1,330
500	1,000	all	50	Manockji Petit's	720
4,800	2,500	all	...	Oriental	1,250
600	2,500	2,300	...	Royal	1,360

BANKS IN LIQUIDATION.

	Date of L'dation.		
500	80 Jan. '66	Bank of Bombay ..	50
5	134 ...	Do. China	5½
200	35 Sept. '67	B'bay Trdg & B'king	6
200	40 Sept. '67	Brokers' Bank	15
250	... Mar. '66	Central Bank	25
...	... ...	East India Bank's...	12½
200	10 Feb. '67	Indian Peninsula	6
200	68½ May '67	Royal Bank	5
130	74 Apr. '67	Old Financial	1

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

...	£20	18.9.0	5 p.c.	G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock	240
...	£20	109.1.5	do.	Do. New £20 shares	198
...	£ 0	43.10.2	do.	Do.	...
...	£100	1,000	do.	B. B. & C. I. Railway Co.	1,100
...	£18	195.5.1	do.	Do. New Shares	200

MISCELLANEOUS.

	2,500	1,500	125 ps	Bombay Burmah Trading Corporation	835
4,000	50	all	5 pc.	Mechanics' B'ld'g Co.	33
500	2,000	500	9	Kurrachee Landing and Shipping Company	160
2,000	500	all	Nil	Treacher & Co.	385

COMPANIES IN LIQUIDATION.

	5,200	1,750	Nov. '66	Back Bay Co.	500
	2,500	2,400	...	B'bay & Bengal S. S.	100
	5,000	2,400	...	Bombay Ship Co....	100

EXCHANGE.

On	Terms.	Rate
London	At sight	1s. 11 7/16d.
London Banks	6 months' sight	1s. 11 2d.
Do. Credits	6 Do. do.	1s. 11 15/16d. to 2/0.
Do. Documents	6 Do. do.	2s. 0 1/16d.
Calcutta	At sight	202
Do.	30 days' sight	100 par.
Do.	60 days' sight	203
Madras	At sight	100 par.
Do.	30 days' sight	203
China	60 Do. do	220

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns each	Rs.	10-6
Bank of England Notes	,,	10-6
Guineas	,,	10-4
Mexican Dollars	,,	220
Five-Franc Pieces	,,	203
Bar Silver	,,	106-1
Gold Leaf	,,	15-10
Bar Gold 10 oz. English	,,	16
Australian Gold	,,	196-97

BANK OF BOMBAY.

Government Securities	4	per cent
Mercantile Bills	6	,,

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Five-and-a-half per cent	112½
Five per cent.	102 7/16
Four per cent.	94½
Five per cent. (Public Works Loan)	101½
Five per cent. Debenture Loan 1866-67	103½
15 years' Debenture Loans	103½
10 years' do. do	105
5 years' do. do.	105½
Six per cent. Municipal Loan House Rate	105
Do. Do. Market Rate	107½

CALCUTTA.—15TH JANUARY, 1870.

Government Securities—Sales in 4 per cents took place at Rs. 94-14 to 95-0 or 5-2 to 5-0 discount; in the afternoon a very heavy transaction was reported at Rs. 94-14 for cash, recouped by the purchase of a like amount at a slightly lower figure for delivery on arrival from England.

Bank Indian Railway Stock was purchased at Rs. 242 per £20.—*Englishman.*

MILITARY.

ARRIVALS.—JANUARY 20.

Annesley, Lieutenant, 79th Highlanders, on leave, from Deolalee.

Faldwyn, Ensign, 2-1st the Royal Regiment, on duty, from Deolalee.

Lougheed, Staff Assistant Surgeon, Medical Staff, on sick leave, from Madras.

DEPARTURE.—JANUARY 20.

Ward, Deputy, Inspector General of Hospitals, Indian Medical Department, on leave, to Surat.

GENERAL ORDERS BY THE GOVERNMENT OF BOMBAY.

(*Bombay Government Gazette*, Jan. 20.)

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

The Honourable Colonel W. F. Marriott, C.S.I., Secretary to Government, Military, Marine, Ecclesiastical, and Indo-European Telegraph Departments, is allowed furlough to Europe from the 11th instant, under the Furlough Regulations of 1868.

Lieutenant-Colonel O. H. Palliser, Bengal Staff Corps Commandant 10th Bengal Calvalry (Lancers), is allowe furlough to Europe for two years, on medical certificate under the Furlough Regulations of 1868.

Captain G. de P. Falconnet, Royal (Madras) Engineers, P. W. Dept., Mhow Division, is allowed furlough to Europe for two years, on medical certificate, under the Furlough Regulations of 1868.

The following promotions are made, subject to Her Majesty's approval:—

Cadre 2nd European Regiment L. I.—Lieutenant (Captain in Staff Corps) George Mackenzie to have the position of Captain from the 11th November 1869, vice Fergusson, retired.

General List, Infantry.—Lieutenant Edward Mockler to be Captain, from the 17th November 1869, vice Godson, Cadre 12th Regiment N. I., deceased.

Lieutenant Walter De Vinton Van, 49th Foot, Wing Subaltern 3rd Regt. N. I., having applied for admission to the Staff Corps, dated 27th June 1864, is appointed to the Bombay Staff Corps from the 16th December 1869, subject to the approval of H. M.'s Secretary of State for India.

The furlough to Europe on private affairs granted to Colonel H. W. Holland, Staff Corps, Deputy Commissary General, is further extended for a period of four months on the same account.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

Mr. H. F. Aston, Supernumerary Assistant to the Collector of Poona, is invested with the powers of a Subordinate Magistrate of the Second Class in the Poona District.

Mr. A. St. J. Richardson, Judge and Session Judge of Ahmednuggar, is allowed privilege leave of absence for two months, from or after the 18th instant.

Azum Appajee Dadajee, Mamlutdar of Mawul, is invested with the powers of a Subordinate Magistrate of the First Class in the Poona District.

Dewan Rijmul Anuprai, Acting Mootyarkar of Sanghur, is invested with the powers of a Subordinate Magistrate of the Second Class in the Thurr and Parker District.

Azum Vittul Juggunath Nadkurni, Head Carkoon to the Mamlutdar of Chiploon Talooka, is invested with the powers of a Subordinate Magistrate of the Second Class in the Ratnagherry District.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

The leave of absence for six weeks granted on medical certificate, from the 11th November last, to Mr. H. V. S. Fitzgerald, Acting Supernumerary Deputy Collector in the Kurrachee District, is extended to the 20th instant.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

Apothecary T. Robinson, No. 29, is appointed to the charge of the Alyar-ka-Tanda dispensary.

RAILWAY DEPARTMENT.

The services of Mr. J. Robinson, Examiner of Railway Accounts, Bombay, are, at the request of the Government of India, placed at their disposal for employment as Acting Controller Public Works Department, Mysore.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Lieutenant R. A. Sargeaunt, R.E., is appointed an Executive Engineer, 4th Grade, and to act as Examiner of Railway Accounts, Bombay.

RAILWAY DEPARTMENT.

Mr. J. Robinson and Lieutnant R. A. Sargeaunt, R.E., respectively delivered over and received charge of the Office of Examiner of Railway Accounts on the 13th instant, after office hours.

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

Mr. T. B. Curtis resumed charge of his office as Educational Inspector, N. D., on the 6th ultimo, before office hours.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

Commander G. T. Robinson, I. N., is confirmed in the appointment of Superintendent of Marine.

SHIPPING.

DAILY FREIGHT REPORT—20TH JANUARY.

London	Cotton	£2 0s. 0d. Nom. p. ton
	Cases	£2 0s. 0d. to £2 5s. 0d.
	Seeds	£1 10s. 0d.
Liverpool	Iron Ships Cotton	£1 12s. 6d. to £1 17s. 6d. ,,
	Wooden Ships ,,	£1 12s. 6d. to £1 15s. 0d.
	Myrabolms & Coir bdls	£0 10s. 0d. to £0 12s. 6d.
	Seeds	£0 15s. 0d. to £1 0s. 0d.
Havre	Cotton	£2 0s. 0d. to £2 10s. Nominal
	Coffee	Nominal
Overland	Steamers	£4 10s. 0d. to £5 0s. 0d.
Liverpool via Suez Canal		£3 10s. 0d
China	Steamer Cotton	Rs. 6 per bale.
	Opium	Rs. 20 to 30 per chest.
	Sailing Ships	Nominal
Calcutta	Salt	Rs. 3 0 0 to 4 0 0 per ton.
Calcutta to Bombay		Rs. 13 to 14 and Calcutta Port charges
Mauritius		8 annas per bag nominal.

ARRIVALS.

Jan.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
20	General Outram (s).	Teasdale	Coast, Jan. 14.
	Zoroaster	Baker	London, Sept. 8.
	Sir Bartle Frere (s).	Thompson	Jeddah, Dec. 28.
	Seimiter	Potts	London, Sept. 28.
	Phlox (s)	Baker	Goa, Jan. 17.

DEPARTURES.

Jan.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
20	Futtay Shaw Allum.	Nacoda	Jedda and Hoodooda.
	Victoria (s)	Gregory	Akyab.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday:—

Steamer Travancore, Eastley, to China, &c.

Ship Migrator, Straplendroff, to Galle.

Ship Pontiac, Skilling, to Rangoon.

The following vessels began to load yesterday:—

Steamer General Outram, to Malabar Coast.

Steamer Euphrates, to Malabar Coast and Calcutta.

Steamer Danube, to Liverpool.

Ship Bonnie Dundee, to Liverpool.

BENGAL.

The Telegraph of January 15th, has the following:—

Particulars of vessels previously announced—Barque South Eastern, [B], J A Sandberg, Cape of Good Hope, 14th November; Ships Malabar, [B], Galloway, Liverpool 30th September; and Ellen Stuart, [B], J Calnet, Sydney N S W, 22nd October, touched at Point de Galle 19th December.

DEPARTURES—Steamer Madras, Ships City of Glasgow and Mahanada.

ARRIVAL—January 15th, [Ships Tantallon Castle and Lord Warden from London.

Passengers per Barque South Eastern—M E Chapman and native servant, and Mr J Lister.

Per Ship Malabar—Dr Graham.

POSTAL NOTICES.

OVERLAND MAILS.

The Overland Mail, per P. and O. Co.'s steam packet, will be closed on SATURDAY, the 22nd Jan., at 2 P.M.; the after-packet at 3 P.M. After-packet letters will not be forwarded unless an 8-anna Stamp is affixed to the letter in addition to the postage. Registered letters will be received until 1 P.M. The latest hour for posting at the several Branch Post Offices is 1 P.M.

CHINA MAILS.

The Post Office Packets for Ceylon, Penang, Singapore, and Hongkong, per P. & O. Company's steamer, will be closed on FRIDAY, the 21st Jan., at 9 A.M. A packet for late letters will be kept open on payment of the usual fee until 10 A.M. Registered letters will be received until 6 P.M. of the previous day.

MAILS FOR MAURITIUS, THE CAPE, &c.

The Government of Mauritius having terminated their Contract with the Union Steam Ship Company for the conveyance of Mails between Ceylon and Mauritius, and between Mauritius and Natal, letters, &c., for Mauritius will, in future, be forwarded *via* Aden, to be thence conveyed by the French Mail Packets.

As the communication with the Cape of Good Hope and Natal is also thus cut off, all correspondence, addressed to those Colonies, will under instructions be sent in the Mail for London.

In consequence of the alteration of the dates of departure of the French Mail Packets from Aden to Mauritius, the Mails for Mauritius, Reunion, &c., will be forwarded on the 4th December, from Bombay to Aden, to be thence conveyed by the above-named Packets to destination.

JOB PRINTING in all its BRANCHES.—Ornamental Printing in Colours and in Gold. Bills, Broadsides, Theatrical and Musical Programmes, Cards of all descriptions; Banking and Mercantile Ledgers, Memo. Heads, &c., &c.; Machine-ruling and Paging, and Bookbinding. Estimates forwarded on application to the Manager.

BOMBAY GAZETTE STEAM PRESS.

COPPER-PLATE PRINTING, ENGRAVING, &c.—VISITING CARDS, Invitation Cards, Wedding Cards and Envelopes, Cheques, Bills of Lading, Offices and Bank Seals, Seals for Stamping Envelopes, &c., engraved to order, and at moderate prices. Specimens may be seen at the Office of the Bombay Gazette" Press.

ADVERTISING AT RAILWAY STATIONS.

THE Proprietor of the "Bombay Gazette" Press having leased (among other privileges) from the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company, and the Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway Company, the exclusive right of advertising at all the Railway Stations belonging to these two Companies, is prepared to contract with parties desirous of posting Notices or Advertisements on the lines.

The announcements may be in English or in any of the Native languages.

The advantages which Railway Stations present as a means of bringing intimations of all kinds before the public have been demonstrated in England by the extensive use which is made by Advertisers, of every station, great and small, along every line in the United Kingdom.

Insurance Companies, Shipping Companies, Hotel-keepers, Merchants, Traders, and others who wish to force their business on the notice of the public, all alike value the privlege of Railway Station Advertising.

There is no reason why the privilege should not be also specially valuable to Advertisers in India. Looking to the great and increasing number of Native Railway passengers on the two trunk lines of Western India, native merchants, traders, &c., seeing that they have the privilege of advertising in their own language, would find the publication of their announcements at Railway Stations a decided means of extending their business.

Placards, according to the taste of Advertisers, may be printed at the Bombay Gazette" Press.

Advertisers can select the Stations, on either line, at which they wish their Placards posted, and may advertise for any period that may be agreed on. The charges have been fixed on an extremely moderate scale to encourage Advertisers to make a liberal use of the new means now offered of making announcements known to the public.

Terms of Advertising may be learned on application to the Manager "Bombay Gazette" Press.

"Bombay Gazette" Press, 1869

THEATRE ROYAL, GRANT ROAD.

SOLE LESSEE ..... MR DAVE CARSON.

SCIENTIFIC WONDERS.

TO-NIGHT (FRIDAY), JANUARY 21ST.

SECOND TIME OF

PROFESSOR BUSHELL'S

MARVELLOUS ENTERTAINMENT!

EXTRAORDINARY SUCCESS.

ELECTRICITY, MAGNETISM, PNEUMATICS, OPTICS, and MECHANICS.

PROFESSOR BUSHELL

(The Eminent Electrician and Electro-Biologist, who has had the honour of appearing before large audiences in all parts of the world) will give two Entertainments in Bombay, comprising a series of

SCIENTIFIC EXPERIMENTS,

Treated in a popular manner, so as to excite both Wonder and Laughter.

At the close of the first part of the evening's amusement there will be an intermission of fifteen minutes during the removal of apparatus.

THE ENTERTAINMENT WILL CONCLUDE WITH

STARTLING AND LAUGHABLE EXPERIMENTS IN

ELECTRO-BIOLOGY,

So favourably received on the occasion of Professor BUSHELL'S ormer visit to Bombay.

The singular characteristic features of Professor BUSHELL'S unsurpassed power will be demonstrated upon Gentlemen who voluntarily offer themselves. The great practical experience he has had during his tour round the world enables him to practise with amazing power and certainty, giving him a great advantage over his predecessors, leaving no doubt on the mind of the spectator of the genuineness of the apparently

SUPERNATURAL PHENOMENA.

His Experiments, which comprise all the improvements in this astounding science, invariably create the warmest excitement, and elicit the loudest applause; for they not only

PUZZLE AND BEWILDER

Ordinary audiences, but strike Philosophers with

ADMIRATION AND ASTONISHMENT

PRICES OF ADMISSION.

Dress Circle ..... Rs. 5 | Upper Circle ..... Rs. 2
Stalls ..... ,, 3 | Pit ..... ,, 1

Reserved Seats may be secured at Messrs. SOUNDY & Co.'s, where a plan of the Theatre can be seen.

Doors open at 8-0. Performance to commence at 8-45 P.M

THEATRE ROYAL, GRANT ROAD.

SOLE LESSEE ..... MR. DAVE CARSON.

REDUCTION OF PRICES.

Dress Circle ..... Rs. 5 | Upper Circle ..... Rs. 2
Stalls ..... ,, 3 | Pit ..... ,, 1

NOVELTY! NOVELTY!!

GREATEST BILL OF THE SEASON

GRAND DRAMATIC NIGHT

ON

SATURDAY, 22ND JANUARY, 1870,

WHEN

DOUGLAS JERROLD'S

Great Nautical Drama of

BLACK-EYED SUSAN

WILL BE PERFORMED.

Also

BYRON'S FAVOURITE BURLESQUE,

THE BRIDE OF ABYDOS,

INTRODUCING

THE WONDERFUL EVOLUTIONS OF THE

BOUNDING BROTHERS OF BOMBAY.

Reserved Seats may be secured at Messrs. SOUNDY & Co.'s, where a plan of the Theatre can be seen.

Doors open at 8-0. Performance to commence at 8-45 P.M.

The next Performance will take place on

TUESDAY, 25TH JANUARY, 1870.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS ONE RUPEE AND THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

MARRIAGE.

HAWARD—REEVE—January 18th, at Khundwha, Central Provinces, India, by the Rev. W. J. Pfennell, B. A., Chaplain, Deolalee, F. R. Haward, Esq., Surgeon, Bhosawul, eldest son of Frederick Haward, Esq., Surgeon, Halesworth, Suffolk, to Jannette Elise, youngest daughter of the late James Reeve, Esq., of Ivor Hall, Barnett, Herts, and formerly of Randall's Park, Leatherhead, Surrey.—No cards.

BENGAL.

MARRIAGE.

IDDINGTON—HARVEY—January 10th, in Calcutta, at the Roman Catholic Church, St. Thomas's, Middleton Row, by the Rev. H. Shea, S. J., and afterwards at St. Paul's Cathedral, by the Rev. B. T. Atlay, M. A., Alfred LaValette Piddington to Miss Amelie Marie Adeline, eldest daughter of the late John Harvey, of Calcutta.

NORTH-WEST PROVINCES, &c.

DEATH.

GREEN—January 12th, at Morar, Gwalior, Frances Louis, infant daughter of Captain Green, 11th Regiment, aged 10 months.

NOTICE.

All CHEQUES, MONEY ORDERS, and other Remittances sent to this office, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*." *Bombay Gazette* Office, Bombay.

The Bombay Gazette

FRIDAY, JANUARY 21, 1870.

IN returning to our consideration of the simplest method we could adopt, to ensure a better preservation of the game birds of India, we will first consider the question of repressing the ravages committed by the numerous species of predacious birds, such as falcons, kites, and hawks. The easiest and most obvious means of doing this would, of course, be that of diminishing their number. Now we have always failed to sympathise with that objectionable and vulgarly cruel habit which prevails in England, of immediately hunting down and destroying any uncommon number of the feathered tribe, such as an eagle, a white falcon, or the like, which happens to visit our shores; and we are too sensible of their beauty to care to exhort Indian sportsmen to wage a war of extermination against those which add so much to the picturesque features of animal life in the Indian jungles. The more so as, from the perfect absence of fear of man which characterizes them, it would take such a little time to do so. But we think their numbers might be very readily diminished, even were we to accord the adult birds as thorough an impunity as they now enjoy. If Government were to offer a small reward for the eggs of every member of the hawk tribe, the object would be effected at once, as every hawk's nest is well known, and easily accessible to the villagers; and if the system of destroying their eggs, or, at any rute, of depriving the old birds of them, were pursued for, say, five years only, their numbers would, for the next ten or fifteen, be kept within a reasonable limit. Moreover, their peculiar ferocity at the rearing season, when the necessities of satisfying their importunate young press upon them, would be avoided. When its own appetite is satisfied, the hawk is an indolent bird, and its own sustenance would represent a small proportion of the prey which, when permitted to breed, it is in the habit of capturing. An anna a piece for their eggs would probably be found quite tempting enough to secure the desired end, and would immensely increase the numbers of game birds at a small and temporary total expense. We have purposely omitted all mention of the owl tribe, because those birds do so much toward keeping down the field mice and other destructive creatures, which in their absence would multiply enormously. Then, again, if Indian sportsmen who keep dogs would address themselves to the chase of the fox more zealously than they do, another source of game destruction would be profitably decreased. It would not cost much to have the earths stopped at night in the neighbourhood of each camp, and thus get a chance of coursing them on their return from their forays at daylight. It is well known that the fox is tigerish in his instincts, and will kill, for the sake of killing, far more than his needs demand, when he comes across a nest of callow birds or young leverets. Finally, if Government were to require game licenses from sportsmen, it would realize a very considerable sum annually, and by rendering it illegal to shoot during the breeding season, would give the birds and hares a fair chance of rearing their young. At present, anybody shoots, at any season.

With reference to the larger quadrupeds of prey, which constitute the great charm of Indian *shikar*, it is impossible to find water-tight pleas for the natural and yet perfectly illogical desires of every Indian sportsman, that they should be protected. To preserve dangerous animals, for the mere purpose of keeping up the pleasure which the danger of hunting them affords, would tax the most ingenious sophist to support in the Council Chamber. And yet, when the time now drawing very near shall come, when the larger *felina* of India, together with its bison and wild hog, shall have been shot and hunted from off the face of the country, a great *vacuum* will be found in the list of those compensations which induce Europeans to stay contentedly in the country, in spite of its climate, and the exile which is entailed. In these prosaic days, society can ill afford to lose anything which tends to leaven its money-grubbing, with something of the old spirit of manly adventure of danger-seeking for danger's sake. Wars are becoming more and more infrequent, and are getting too scientific and unsensational to be particularly attractive to the adventurous when they do occur. Exploration is nearly used up, and will expire with the generations which produced Humboldt and Franklin, Livingstone and McClintock, Atkinson and Professor Agazziz, Speke and Grant, Palgrave and *Rajah* Brooke. In the last quarter of this century, there will be few paths, worth the treading, left untrodden. The bottom of the sea will alone remain for the adventurous to rummage; and the muscular Christian will have little for it but to turn sheep farmer (which, we should assume, to be the most unutterably monotonous and depressing of all active professions) or cotton broker, which, if profitable, can hardly be considered chivalrous. Therefore, to our judgment, it appears to be a sagacious policy which would endeavour to put back, as far as possible, the insetting of this undisputed reign of the prosaic upon earth. There seems small room for doubt but that it is converging upon us, like one of those circular thunderstorms one encounters at sea. The only thing is, as it will not come in our time, whether we, who are now adults, are concerned in staving off universal boredom from those who are coming after us? If the time be coming when the City clerk shall pack up his rifle, and taking a through ticket for Simla at Ludgate Hill, shall set off to enjoy a month's holiday in ibex shooting on the Himalayas, would it not be charitable of us to leave him as much to shoot there as possible, consistent with our own wants? With *stucco* hotels crowning every alpine summit, and a *pension*, conducted upon strictly evangelical principles upon the top of Ararat, there will be few other places left for him to escape to from the din of civilization.

But bringing the matter more directly in its bearing upon our own Anglo-Indian interests, let us ask, assuming that large game shooting will be tolerably played out by this generation, whether India will thereafter attract anybody beyond the mere speculator, should its *small* game shooting follow the same fate? Or, if it will, what manner of men they will be? It is impossible to resist the belief that Englishmen would never have influenced the destinies of India as they have, were it not that India's attractions, in the shape of sport, have always so greatly influenced them. Many of those men whose names will be household words in this huge peninsula, so long as its society holds together, were, in how great a degree shall we say, drawn to, and held to India, by reason of the fascinating outlets which its wild sports afforded for their abounding physical energies? And even now Anglo-Indians continue to enjoy the repute of being ardent and daring fieldsmen, imperious to the enervating influences of the climate, so long as a tiger remains to be stalked, or a lusty boar to be ridden. Of course, all the while that the Indian Government offers good pay to competitors for its revenue and judicial services, it will continue to attract men to this country to fill them: but whether they will be men of the same bold and hearty stamp as of old; whether they will, as now, prefer the mofussil to the presidency cities and large stations; whether they will be content, year after year, to go on leading an existence of isolation in a jungle, without incessantly intriguing to procure their transference to the large centres of Anglo-Indian life, thus causing the *mofussil* appointments to be regarded by them, much as the West African station and the Bermudas are regarded by the Naval and Army, who shall foresee? This much, however, is certain, that, forasmuch as an Englishman's love of field sports is an ineradicable one by so much as you close those sports to him in any region, by just so much do you lessen his interest in it and his affection for it. Let us be just to ourselves. We do not all love the country and stay contentedly in it, because we can make money, or fancy that we can—any more than because we are so devotedly attached to its peoples, and are penetrated with a burning desire to do them good.

THE 26th Cameronians have arrived at their destination, Fyzabad.

THE Maharajah of Jeypore went to Benares to bathe in the Ganges during the eclipse.

THE Punjab Government has notified that the practice of granting passports to officers and others travelling in Cashmere will in future be discontinued.

THE "Allygurh Institute Gazette" states that there are at present in London upwards of fifty natives of India qualifying themselves for lucrative employment on their return to their native land.

A CRICKET match played at Madras last week between a Madras eleven and a Bangalore eleven resulted in a draw, time not permitting the game to be concluded. Madras, first innings, 177; Bangalore, 183. Madras, second innings, 7 wickets down for 65 runs.

THE "Pioneer" has fairly non-plussed us. It says, "the married hen of the 5th Royal Irish Lancers passed through Loodiana on the 12th and 13th instant en route to Campbellpore from Lucknow." We should like to hear more particulars about this interesting fowl.

WE hear that orders have been received by telegraph from England that the 7th and 19th Hussars, the former at Sealkote and the latter at Cawnpore, should be sent home without delay. They are to go, it is said, by the troop ship Jumna, which, but for this unexpected order, would have sailed to Suez almost empty.

WE learn from a contemporary that Dr. Cayley, whose valuable reports from Leh on Central Asian trade are so well known to the Indian public, has been appointed Civil Surgeon of Umballa. Is is not said who is to succeed Dr. Cayley at Leh. It is to be hoped, however, the appointment will not be allowed to fall into abeyance. There is nothing the Cashmere Government would so much wish.

HENRI ROCHEFORT'S sourrilous but witty little publication, "La Lanterne," has been succeeded by one with an equally significant name—"La Marseillaise." It was in it, and not at Marseilles, or in any place with the name of Marseillaise (unknown to French topographers), that the attack was made on Prince Pierre Buonaparte which led to the extraordinary tragedy reported in the telegram published yesterday.

THE Viceroy, attended by Major Burne, his private secretary, and the Hon. Major Bourke, military secretary, Captain Lockwood, A.D.C., and Colonel Reily, R. A., left Calcutta by special train on the morning of the 16th for Benares, and reached that city the following morning. On Tuesday the Viceroy, H. R. H. the Duke of Edinburgh, and their respective suites were to visit the shooting lodge and splendid preserves of the Rajah of Benares at Chukia and to stay there during Wednesday. Lord Mayo and the Duke were to return to Benares early yesterday, when his Royal Highness would at once leave for Agra, and the Earl of Mayo for Calcutta, which place His Excellency will reach at 8 A.M. to-day.

ARRIVAL OF H. E. THE GOVERNOR.

WE are requested to state that His Excellency the Governor has notified, by telegraph, his intention to land at the Apollo Bunder *this evening*, about 5 P.M. Of course the original directions respecting his reception remain unaltered.

LATEST TELEGRAMS.

[PER REUTER'S AGENCY.]

GREAT SENSATION IN PARIS.

LONDON, 12TH JANUARY.

In a speech made by Mr. Bright at Birmingham yesterday, he said the difficulties of the Irish Land question had increased on examination. He hoped, however, that a satisfactory conclusion would be arrived at.

The affair of Prince Pierre Bounaparte in having killed M. Victor Noir, the journalist, has caused great sensation in Paris. M. Ollivier has ordered the arrest of the Prince with the approval of the Emperor.

A Circular from the Minister of the Interior to the Prefects says he will energetically strive to effect a union of the Empire with liberty, the firm maintenance of order, and the repression of arbitrary acts. He urges freedom at elections and strict impartiality towards all honest people.

Advices from Constantinople state that the differences between the Porte and the Viceroy of Egypt have been finally settled, the latter surrendering his ironclads and breech-loaders.

CONTINUED EXCITEMENT IN PARIS

LONDON, 13TH JANUARY.

Latest advices from Paris state that there was great popular excitement in Paris yesterday, on the occasion of the funeral of M. Victor Noir, the journalist. Immense crowds assembled during the evening, and groups of people traversed the streets, singing the "Marseillaise" and pelting the police, but order was nowhere seriously disturbed. The newspaper "Marseillaise" has been seized, and the Chamber of Deputies has authorized the prosecution of M. Rochefort for exciting a revolt

Prince Pierre Buonaparte is confined in the Mazas prison. He will be tried by the High Court of Justice.

M. Rochefort has made a violent speech in the Chamber, demanding his trial by an ordinary tribunal. M. Ollivier energetically replied, defending the proceedings as conformable to the existing laws. He said he regretted the popular excitement and would defend law and order by force, if necessary.

MOVEMENTS OF TROOPS.

THE following alterations in the relief of the season have been ordered:—1st Battalion 21st Foot, from Kurrachee and Hyderabad to Bangalore *via* Beypoor, without relief, about the 15th instant. 88th Foot, from Nowsaree to Kurrachee, three companies to remain at Hyderabad *en route* until the arrival of detachment 89th Foot from England, head Quarters and five companies to Bombay, three companies to Hyderabad, and two companies to Asseerghur.—*Poona Observer.*

THE STAMP ACT.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—The *Government Gazette* of this day (20th) contains a notification with reference to the Stamp Act XVIII of 1869, informing the public that "Under the provisions of section 5, chapter 2 of the Act, the stamp on all the instruments mentioned in clause 6 of *the abovementioned section* may," &c., &c. As section 5 does not contain any clause 6, but two sections lettered respectively A and B, we shall feel obliged if you can induce the Government of Bombay to let the public know what is the meaning of the notification, as it refers to a clause which has no existence in the Act as published in Bombay at the Education Society Press.—Yours, &c.

STAMP ACT.

THE ROYAL SHIKAREE.

JANUARY 12TH.—The party started after breakfast and rode about 8 miles, when they found the elephants, about 30 in number, waiting at the village of Dobri. Here having got into the howdahs they proceeded to beat over the extensive nul and putial jungle of Serajpore. After beating for some time, a young tigress was turned out. She made a brave chargo down the line, but could not make it good, nor could she break the line, and soon fell before the fire from the numerous howdahs as she tried to run the gauntlet. H. R. H. had a good shot at her and a shell from his rifle produced a marked effect. She was scarcely padded, before a second tiger was afoot, close to where the first was killed. The line was taken back and beat up the ground again and the second animal was soon *hors de combat*, it proved to be a second tigress, somewhat larger than the first. The ryots of the neighbouring station were much pleased, for they had been losing many cattle lately, and the death of the two tigresses promised them some relief. A short beat was then made through a neighbouring patch of long grass jungle, but without success. After tiffin most of the party went along the picturesque road which leads to the ancient city of Gour; and after inspecting the interesting ruin of the Sona Musjid, branched off across the swamps towards the camp, which had been left the Turtipore station and pitched at a place known as Sookerbarri. It was nearly half past eight before the tents were reached, but the day's sport had amply compensated for the long and fatiguing day in the howdah. H. R. H. and all the party were in excellent health.

January 13th.—Left the ground after breakfast and rode about three miles to the Mahanuddee. The elephants and howdahs had been sent on, and crossed before. At about 11 the beat commenced with a line of about 45 elephants, over the extensive grassy undulating plains that abound in these parts of Maldah, a district characterised by its picturesque groups of magnificent trees, chiefly of the Indian fig tribe. The line having been formed, it beat steadily on; very little game was seen, excepting a few black partridges, and an occasional hog, deer, or hare, until suddenly the signal went along the line that a tiger was afoot, and shortly after he wasseen bounding along with his tail well in the air—making for a nullah with water and long grass, several hundred yards a-head. He got up close under H. R. H.'s elephant, which was in the centre of the line; a few shots were fired, but apparently without effect. H. R. H. missed the chance by having his shot gun in his hand at the time, and before he could change it, the tiger was too far ahead.

Making for the nullah, which was in one part clear of jungle, he was seen from two howdahs on the extreme left to wade across the nullah and en

STEAMER REPORT.

GALLE, 20th, 8-30 A.M.—Extra mail steamer from Bombay signalled.

TELEGRAPH LINE REPORTS.

KURRACHEE, 20th, 2-58 P.M.—Cable communication perfect to Fao; Turkish line right to Pera; Persian line right to Tabreez. Latest dates from Great Britain *via* Turkey, 18th January, 10-50 A.M.; 13th January, 7-55 P.M., *via* Russia, 18th January, 3-54 P.M.

INDO-EUROPEAN TELEGRAPH.

THE following dates of private telegrams were received at the Bombay Telegraph Office during the 24 hours ending at 8 o'clock yesterday evening:—

United Kingdom, via Turkey, 12th and 13th January.

United Kingdom, via Russia, 14th and 18th January.

Continent of Europe, via Russia, 14th January.

The time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay from 8 P.M. of the 19th to 8 P.M. of the 20th January is as follows:—

To Bombay	Max.	Min.
From Kurrachee	3 52	0 21
" Calcutta	18 41	9 39
" Madras	27 12	4 31

Communication between Bombay and Kurrachee perfect.

Undelivered messages in the Bombay Signal Office—Mr. Smith, Railway, from Julgaum.
Sattaluthany Saite, from Avanashy Belgaum.
Sydney Myng (Byng), from Cal
Lewis, manager Agra Bank, from Kohat.

A PHASE OF THE POONA FORGERY CASE.

ON the 7th of last month an application was made by Mr. Scoble before Mr. Justice Westropp to have a special day fixed for the hearing of a suit that had been brought against the liquidator of the old Bank of Bombay. The plaintiff was Gunnesh Succaram—a name that may possibly be recollected from its connection with the Poona Forgeries Case—and he sued the liquidator of the old Bank of Bombay to recover Rs. 29,000, a sum which he said was deposited by him in the Poona branch of the Bank of Bombay. The liquidator's defence was that the plaintiff never deposited any such sum in the bank, but that the money purporting to have been paid in by him was paid by one Pestonjee Furdonjee, the shroff of the bank, and was part of the proceeds of the frauds and forgeries committed on the bank in the year 1866 and 1867 by Pestonjee Furdonjee and others.

The hearing of the case was fixed for the 17th inst., and subsequently adjourned till the 20th.

Yesterday, on the case being called, Mr. McCulloch said he appeared with his learned friend Mr. Scoble for the defendant. There was no appearance for the plaintiff, and a letter had been received from his solicitors, Messrs. Dallas and Lynch, in which they stated that, having seen the books of the old Bank of Bombay, they were of opinion that their client had no case; and that being so, they did not propose to instruct counsel to appear in the matter.

His Lordship then dismissed the suit, granting costs against the plaintiff under the provisions of the Code of Civil Procedure.

GRANT ROAD THEATRE.

ON Wednesday evening Professor Bushell, a gentleman well known to not a few of the pleasure-seeking public in Bombay, made his first appearance, since his return to India, in the Grant Road Theatre. The evening's entertainment had been announced, as to commence with an extraordinary amusement by "electricity, magnetism, pneumatics, optics and mechanics," and visitors expected a grand change. However, owing to an "accident," the programme was departed from and the coloured minstrels performed the first part. Dave Carson was Bones, Mr. Herberte sang as well as ever, and the other music was almost the same as on the previous evenings. Then there was a brief interval; the curtain next rose on Professor Bushell, and he introduced himself in a neat little speech, invited a number of his audience to the stage, and then bespoke the patience of the spectators. About a dozen chairs were placed in two rows with their backs towards the foot lights. In a minute these were filled with ready volunteers, who were soon wrapped in the "induction" process of mesmerism. In less than ten minutes a number of these proved themselves good "subjects" and were soon demonstrating the "influence" of the operator and amusing the audience. Europeans, Hindoos, and Parsees alike felt the spell. One had his limbs stiffened at the pleasure of his subduer, staggered about the stage involuntarily, or had pains in his gums and "toothache" in his head. Another, a Hindoo, lost control of his jaws and walked about at the will of the operator. But the most perfect cure was a stout Parsee. His religious prejudices did not prohibit him from tasting of a tumbler of water which he pronounced "pawnee, atcha;" then he took a second sip, this time it was sour milk and he made it spurt from his mouth like—bad brandy. The amusement caused by this patient was immense. Even in his troubles the audience roared. He touched a tumbler, found it cold, and at once agreed to have the contents poured on his hand. Then he thought it hot water and he yelled and savagely tore his poor fist till the magic "all right" released him from the delusion when, he smiled benignantly on the professor and gesticulated his feelings to his brother patients. At another time four or five lads were brought out and at once they fell on the stage and commenced to swim for their life. They fought manfully for existence and deserved to be drowned only on *terra firma*, but really the Hindoo's efforts in the way of swimming were unique and original. No more need be said as to the performance, except that it was capital, that it kept the house in roars of laughter throughout, and that it is to be repeated to-night, when Professor Bushell will himself occupy the whole evening. One word as to the mesmeric "subjects." When young men go on the platform they should understand that they go there to be mesmerised, or at least to give the operator a fair chance of showing the effect of his influence. They don't go there to annoy the performer in his efforts to mesmerise themselves or others, nor are they expected to act in the capacity of clown or pantaloon. If a fool is required on the stage at any time, doubtless one can be got up in the stock company; what is wanted in mesmeric entertainment is a number of sensible lads who will give the science a fair field and no buffoonery.

FORT POLICE COURT.—20TH JANUARY.

(Before JOHN CONNON, Esq.)

BEGGING ALMS.—Francis McDonald, a European was sentenced to be imprisoned for a week, on a charge of applying for alms in a public place in the Fort.

THEFTS.—Balla Cutchra was charged with stealing a purse, containing a rupee and seven pice, from Sadasew Raghoonath, and was on conviction sentenced to receive ten stripes.—Govind Cannoo, an old offender, was convicted of stealing a cotton pillow and was sentenced to receive twelve stripes.

(Before NANA MOROJEE, Esq.)

CRIMINAL MISAPPROPRIATION.—Sulliman Hajee Mahomed was charged with misapplying, in breach of trust, a watch, of the value of six rupees, the property of Mahomed Ismail. The prisoner was also charged with obtaining by false pretences a bottle of sherbut from Meerza Cassum, and two rupees in cash from Narrooda Caleppa. The prisoner pleaded guilty, and was sentenced to rigorous imprisonment for two months.

GIRGAUM POLICE COURT.—20TH JANUARY.

(Before R. H. SHOWELL, Esq.)

ASSAULT.—Messoor Lutha was charged with committing an assault against the person of Veeroo, woman, Defendant was adjudged guilty and fined five rupees.

THEFT.—Nowshia Chimnajee was charged with stealing a turban belonging to Kooshal Ramjee. Last night, as the complainant was going along the Null Bazaar road, the prisoner came from behind, snatched away his turban, and ran away. On an alarm being raised the prisoner was arrested by a policeman. The prisoner was convicted and sentenced to a month's rigorous imprisonment.

ASSAULT.—Luis David de Silva was charged on Tuesday last with committing an assault against the person of Pedro Antonio Dias and was adjudged guilty and fined Rs. 50, with the alternative of two months' imprisonment. Dr. Barton conducted the prosecution.—The defendant in the above case, L. D. de Silva, preferred a charge of assault against one Joao Domingo Gonsalves, and the latter, on being convicted, was fined Rs. 15. [An error was made in the report of the cases in Wednesday's *Gazette*. The above is correct.]

PENSION RULES FOR THE EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

THE Right Honourable the Governor in Council is pleased to publish, for general information, the following Pension Rules, applicable to the Educational Department, sanctioned in para. 4 of Government Resolution No. 5749, dated 27th ultimo, and referred to in section 26 of the Local Funds Rules, published at page 1396 of the *Government Gazette*, dated 30th idem:—

Rules for an Educational Pension Fund, to provide means for the payment of Pensions on account of pensionable salaries, or parts of salaries, disbursed from the Educational Local Fund.

'Pensionable' salary is the pay drawn for service allowed by the Government rules in force to count for pension.

1. A salary of more than 10 Rs. per mensem, drawn by a person eligible to serve for pension wholly or partly from the Educational Local Fund, is pensionable salary subject to the following rules.

2. A Pension Fund shall be formed for the benefit of persons drawing pensionable salaries partly or wholly from the Educational Local Fund, by transferring yearly from the fund to a separate account, a sum equal to five per cent. on the whole yearly expenditure made from the Educational Local Fund in part or whole payment of such pensionable salaries.

3. The above sum shall form a first charge on the Educational Local Fund, and provision shall be made yearly in the Educational Local Fund Budget for the estimated percentage on the expenditure of the year of budget: and as early as possible in each year the amount budgetted for this purpose shall be transferred from the Educational Local Fund to the Pension Fund. Any excess or deficit of budget provision shall be adjusted in the next or a subsequent budget.

4. The transfer of the above percentage from the Educational Local Fund to the Pension Fund shall be reported by the Treasury Officer to the Accountant General, who shall keep a separate account of payments to and from the Educational Pension Fund. Interest at 5 per cent. per annum shall be allowed by Government on the balance to the credit of the Educational Pension Fund at the end of every year.

5. In the case of persons whose salary becomes for the first time pensionable on the passing of these rules, service for pension shall count from the beginning of the first year for which the percentage according to the previous rules was transferred from the Educational Local Fund to the Pension Fund.

6. Pensions granted wholly or partly from the Educational Pension Fund shall be regulated by the rules which may be from time to time in force for the regulation of pensions to the uncovenanted servants of Government.

7. When the amount of claimable pension of any applicant shall have been determined under the rules in force, the Accountant General will ascertain the aggregate amount of salary drawn by the applicant during the whole period of pensionable service, and also the part of that aggregate salary drawn from the Educational Local Fund. He will then debit the Educational Pension Fund yearly with a share of the pension bearing the same proportion to the whole pension, as the part of the aggregate salary drawn from the Educational Local Fund bears to the total aggregate salary. The rest of the pension shall be paid from the general revenues.

8. The share of pension debitable to the Educational Pension Fund shall not be claimed of as right, but shall depend upon good conduct, the pleasure of Government, and the sufficiency of the Pension Fund.—*Bombay Government Gazette.*

DUES FOR CEYLON LIGHTS.

THE *Government Gazette* publishes an order by Her Majesty in Council, fixing the dues to be levied for Great and Little Basses Lights, Ceylon, and dated 11th November last. The practical part, interesting to owners and captains of shipping, is the following:—

"And whereas the several classes of ships following; that is to say:

Every ship which in the same voyage by the southward of Ceylon shall cross a line drawn from the southernmost point of Ceylon to the northernmost point of the Island of Sumatra, and also a line from the southernmost point of Ceylon to Cape Gardafui, on the eastern coast of Africa, and vice versâ:

Every ship which, in any voyage to or from any place in the Maldive Islands, shall cross a line drawn from the southernmost point of Ceylon to the northwesternmost point of Sumatra:

Every ship which in any voyage from any port on the eastern coast of Africa, south of Cape Gardafui, or from any port in Madagascar, Bourbon, Mauritius, or any island adjacent thereto, including the Seychelles and the Chagos islands, or in any voyage in which such ship shall have rounded the Cape of Good Hope eastward, shall cross a line drawn from the southernmost point of Ceylon to the southernmost point of the coast of Tenasserim, and shall, between the first day of April and the thirtieth day of September, both included, arrive at any port situate north of such line:

Every ship which, having departed between the first day of October and thirty-first day of March, both included, from any port situate to the northward of such light, and also to the westward of the ninetieth meridian of longitude east from Greenwich, in any voyage to any port on the eastern coast of Africa south of Cape Gardafui, or to any port in Madagascar, Bourbon, Mauritius, or any island adjacent thereto, including the Seychelles and the Chagos islands, or in any voyage in which such ship shall round the Cape of Good Hope westward, shall cross the latitude of the said light on the eastward side of the said light, will pass the said lightship at the Little Basses Rock and the said light at the Great Basses Rock, and will derive benefit therefrom:

Now, therefore, Her Majesty, in exercise of the powers vested in her by the said recited Acts, by and with the advice of her Privy Council, is pleased to direct that from and after the exhibition of the said temporary light, the dues leviable in respect of the said light vessel upon the Little Basses Rock, under the said order in Council of the 18th May 1865, shall cease; and that from and after such exhibition the dues in respect of the Great Basses Lighthouse and the Little Basses Lightship, to be paid for every such ship as aforesaid, shall be one penny half-penny per ton of the burden of every such ship, for every such voyage as aforesaid."

PASSENGERS ARRIVED AT CALCUTTA FROM LONDON.

THE ship Carlisle Castle, Austin Cooper, master, London 2nd Oct., arrived at the Hooghly on the 15th inst. with the following passengers:—Revd. F. R. Vallings, Mrs. Vallings and 2 children, W. M. Edward Hiley, Robert Charles Tucker Ellis, C. Thoolie, W. H. S. Earle, Mrs. Earle and child, Eliza Simeon, W. Chas. Bell, Charles Hanbury, Mrs. Hanbury, Mary Findal, Revd. J. Trew, Mrs. Trew, Mr. Grant, Charles Grant, Mrs. Grant and 3 children, Miss Watt, Mrs. Sherrings and 2 children, Miss Harrison, Mrs. McMillan and 5 children, John Clibborn, Mr. Barrow, Revd. M. Burrell, Mrs. Burrell, W. McEwan, Mrs. McEwan, Henry Powell, R. Judge, William Walker, Mrs. Walker, Shaik Takee Mahomet, Emily Box, Edward Whitten, Sarah Bell, Jessie Chisholm Hart, and deck, Lieutenant Hanbury's ayah.

PASSENGERS LEAVING CALCUTTA.

THE following is a list of passengers per s. s. Hindoostan, which sailed from Calcutta on the 18th instant:—

For Aden.—Hajee Vydamah Jonas and family.
For Sydney.—Mr A G Smyth.
For Melbourne.—Mrs Moss and family and bearer, Private Fred Hamilton, Private Geo. Gatter, Miss Stephens and ayah.
For Marseilles.—Mrs. T H Cowie, Miss Brettredge, Mrs Fraser and 3 Misses Fraser, Mr. and Mrs. Dall s, Mrs Kennedy, Lieut and Mrs Nicolas, Mrs Thomas Whitehead, and Mr Lawrence.
For Southampton.—Major and Mrs G I Reeves and family, Miss Umbers, Lieutenant-Colonel and Mrs Drummond and family, Mrs Manners Smith, 2 children and 2 infants, Mrs Plowden and family, Mr and Mrs Williams, Captain G B P Alcock, Captain E D Smith, Mr Rowland Hill, Mr R Wood, and Messrs Gayer.

A WOMAN LIVING AS A MAN FOR FIFTY YEARS AND MARRYING TWO WOMEN!—Considerable excitement has been caused in the colliery villages of Etherley and Toft Hill, near Bishop, Auckland, during the past few days, by a disclosure that has been made by the death of a woman who has for the past fifty years resided in that neighbourhood as a man, and married two wives. It is said that she came from Scotland fifty years ago in the guise of a young man, and obtained employment at one of the collieries, at which she worked as one of the men for some time and paid her addresses to, and ultimately married a servant girl living at the village. After her marriage she relinquished working at the pit, and commenced to make besoms, yellow clay balls, and pipeclay rubbers, which she and her partner vended in the surrounding villages. They had lived together 23 years, when the wife died, and the reputed husband professed to lament her loss very much, but at length the grief wore off, and she married a second wife, with whom she lived for a number of years, but not on the most affectionate terms, and eventually, by mutual consent, they separated. For some time the woman had lain on a bed of sickness, and been dependent upon some kind neighbours, whom, however, she always prevented coming too near her, and latterly she persisted in wearing trousers in bed. The other day she died, and when the neighbours came and were doing the usual offices of laying her out, the discovery of her sex was made. The deceased woman gave her name as Josiah Charles Stephenson, and she has often been heard to speak of being heir to some property about Berwick-on-Tweed, but had no money to go and claim it. Many strange stories are told in connection with this singular individual's history.—*Newcastle Chronicle.*

INDIAN REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE.

THE accounts of the Government of India, for the first eight months of the official year 1869-70—that is, from April to November 1869—shew the following results. The Revenue has increased over the corresponding period of the previous year by £6,577. Increase is shewn under the heads of Land Revenue, £335,150; Assessed Taxes, £141,179; Post Office, £131,647; Interest, £139,933; and Miscellaneous, £269,685. On the other hand there is a falling off in Opium of £496,674; Marine, £311,606; and Customs, £279,296. In the gross expenditure there is an increase of about a million and a half over that of the previous year. But the income of 1869-70 exceeds its expenditure, so far as the accounts have been made up, by £3,977,553. This result is, however, only an approximation; for the "Army Miscellaneous" and the "Public Works Miscellaneous" accounts are only brought down to September.—*Pioneer.*

DRAINAGE DIFFICULTIES.

THE *Indian Daily News* of Jan. 17 says—The people of Bombay have not yet reached the bliss to which Calcutta has attained in a "successful drainage scheme." And, moreover, some of them are rather thankful that they are thus far behind the Eastern city. Mr. Schalch stated on Saturday at the Town Hall, that all the medical men were now in favour of the Calcutta scheme of drainage. We question this statement, though we leave it to the medicos themselves to refute it, even while assured that the ex-chairman speaks without the card. At any rate, the medical men of Bombay are not unanimous. For Dr. Blaney has recently given his views there, and he is not a sanitarian of the hour, that underground drainage is not the blessing that it is supposed to be, if it is intended to do what is contemplated by the drains of Calcutta. He is not alone in his opinion; and instead of the blessings which Mr. Schalch so confidently predicts ten years hence, Dr. Blaney thinks something less than that period will show them to be the reverse of a blessing. Mr. Schalch, as a prophet, assumes a dangerous character; but, probably before the time his predictions, or rather their fulfilment, becomes due, he will be safe from the effects of reproach. Bombay, in the person of Dr. Blaney, rejoices in at least one authority, who is thankful that Bombay has not taken the lead in sewage matters as practised here. He is not so sure as to what should be done as to what should not. He would not have sewers. He would prefer to utilise the sewage, and does not despair of doing so profitably. He would probably burn it, rather than permit it to be disposed of by what he considers the most dangerous of all methods—water carriage. We think it is to be regretted that the Justices here refused to give a trial to Mr. Hickey's system. The committee to which it was referred, did no credit to themselves in the way they performed their duty; and now, if the experiment is to be made, it must be done at the cost of Government. Dr. Smith, the Sanitary Commissioner for Bengal, recommended, we believe, that the experiment should be tried. But we doubt whether it will receive the real test that Calcutta ought to furnish. The experiments hitherto carried on have scarcely been of the practical character that is required before adopting the scheme for the city. Dr. Smith maintains that Mr. Hickey has not yet proved in what respect his *poudrette* is after all superior as a deodorant to double-dried earth, taking them bulk for bulk. Mr. Hickey's "slop-pail or conveying pan," for the conveyance of filth, is highly spoken of. It is a truncated cone with a narrow neck; so that the surface of the filth exposed to the atmosphere is as limited as possible; whilst the layer of impervious deodorizing matter employed is also proportionally inconsiderable. There can be no doubt it is of great importance that the questions involved in the success or failure of Mr. Hickey's process should be settled by actual experiment. If successful, Mr. Hickey will be a benefactor to the inhabitants of the great Indian cities and towns, the conservancy arrangements of which are almost all equally disgraceful.

THE EXPORT DUTY ON RICE.

Bengal Chamber of Commerce, Calcutta,
12th January, 1870.

To R. B. CHAPMAN, Esq., Secretary to the Government of India, Financial Department.

SIR,—The committee of the Chamber of Commerce have received from their President your letter to his address, dated the 7th instant, in which you have been so good as to communicate the decision of the Government of India regarding the export duty on rice.

The declaration by His Excellency the Governor-General in Council of the circumstances which alone can justify the levy of a duty upon one of the chief export from British Burmah and the Rice Ports, confirms the view held by the Chamber of Commerce as to the policy which exceptional causes and the gravest expediency may temporarily sanction.

The admission by His Excellency to that extent is received with satisfaction, inasmuch as it indicates a desire to remove the burden with which that trade is weighted, if the requirements for the public service can be adequately provided from legitimate sources of revenue, and the committee desire respectfully to acknowledge His Excellency's assurance that the Chamber's representations will be carefully considered.

The committee scarcely understand, however, in what way merchants can give effect to the suggestion contained in the closing paragraph of your letter, for making "such provisional arrangements as will prevent any material inconvenience arising from the remission of the duty in the middle of the shipping season, should Government find it practicable to dispense with the duty from the ensuing financial year."

It appears evident that transactions in an important trade cannot be carried on for nearly three months on an unsettled or provisional basis; if operations are entered upon, it must be at the cost of the day, and not with reference to a possible or probable material reduction in March next, and the committee need scarcely point out the great disadvantage at which the shipments of the next few weeks will be placed, arriving, as they will do, at their various destinations simultaneously with the news that they are likely to be followed at an early date by others costing much less. The knowledge that there is such a strong probability of the duty being taken off in March, will naturally make shippers hold back as much as possible for some time previously; and it may therefore be found that the refusal of Government to give now the hoped-for relief, based as that refusal is solely on financial reasons, has after all been attended with little advantage to the revenue of the State, although with "material inconvenience" to all interested in the trade.

The committee of the Chamber of Commerce are of opinion that this question is one which, even in the present season of deficit, might fairly be considered on other than financial grounds; they believe they have shown that the rice trade of British India is now exposed to a competition which did not exist, to anything like the same extent, when the grain duties were first imposed, and in the case of British Burmah the staple trade of that province is said to be in danger.

The total annual revenue derivable from these duties on their present enhanced scale, was estimated by the late Financial Minister at £800,000, and the proportion of that amount collected between the present time and March next, can surely not be of such importance in the revenue of the Empire, as to override the weighty considerations the committee have endeavoured to put forward.

The committee therefore respectfully submit their earnest hope that, should the Government of India be enabled to remit the rice duty in the next Budget, such remission may have retrospective effect as from the 1st instant, and that His Excellency the Governor-General in Council will, in the meantime, be pleased to assist the trade by a declaration to that effect.—I have the honour to be, &c.,

(Sd.) H. W. I. WOOD, Secretary.

COAL CUTTING BY MACHINERY.—Mr. Peter Higson, Government Inspector of Mines, writes to the *Manchester Examiner*:—"On Friday last, I made some experiments with Walker's Coal Cutter in the yard coal mine, at the Ladies' Lane Colliery, in Hindly, belonging to Thomas Gidlow, Esq, the result of which I beg to submit for the benefit of readers of your daily publication. The machine is 7 ft. 4 in. long, 3 ft. wide, and 1 ft. 9 in. high. The cutters are 22 in. long, fixed on the circumference of an horizontal wheel, projecting 2 ft. 7 in. beyond the side of the machine which consists of two cylinders, each 7 in in diameter, worked with compressed air at an average pressure of 15 lbs on the square inch. In an hour it holed along a working face 2 ft. 4 in. in a hard band under the coal, and 79 ft. in length, and was frequently stopped while props and sprags were set for the support of the roof and the coal. The maximum rate of holing was three feet nine inches in a minute. As holing in long work may be done economically by this machine, and afterwards broken down by Mr. Bidder's hydraulic press, the use of gunpowder in working mines on the long work system is no longer necessary."

NEWSPAPER REPORTING EXTRAORDINARY.—The following choice paragraph is cut from a paper published in Ithaca, U.S., the locality of the Cornell University:—"On Monday night, John W. Bloom, of Lansing, managed to abscond, with a small quantity of fluid oil, benzine, and other cooling beverages, to give him the appearance of a drinkest of the least water. (That's where tipplers and other jewels differ; the brightest of the former are of the least water, the latter of the first water.) Being thus inebrious, and while in his Bloom was 'on the rye,' or rather while too much rye was in this Bloom, he blossomed in speech—became flowery; and, in short, this pistilate flower became botanical anomaly, thusly; he showed so much *stamen* that officer Cooper thought to test his stamina by an arrest *vi et armis*. This proceeding so incensed our odorous flower that he became largely voluble, declaring that no put up Utica, no vase built by this Cooper should contract his powers; that the jug should go into which so much choice wine had been poured, and from which so much sweet song had flowed should not be vilely coopered. Hence assistance was required. Officer Seaman, as usual, was on hand to sail in a craft to port (not the vinous goods) and our flower came to full fruition on Tuesday morning, when Justice Lucas, for the people, plucked fourteen dollars cash from the night-blooming plant, who went away as serious as any of Phalon's best."

QUININE USED BY INJECTION.

WE hear from more than one quarter of the really surprising efficacy in intermittent fever of quinine injected beneath the skin. We are assured that, thus administered, quinine is far more rapid and lasting in its effects than when given in the ordinary manner—a single application often curing cases which had resisted all other treatment for months. We are referred, for reports on the efficacy of the system by Drs. Tuson, White and Sutherland, to the last number of the *Indian Medical Gazette*. No doubt the alleged discovery will receive jealous sifting at the hands of the medical profession. We hope the decision may be favorable, not more for hygienic than for financial reasons. The new practice, if general throughout India, would save Government in the cost of quinine alone at least two lakhs of rupees per annum—the salary of, we fear to think, how many Assistant District Superintendents of Police. Five grains used in sub-cutaneous injection are said to be more efficacious than a drachm taken in draughts. As we understand the mode of application, five grains of quinine are dissolved in dilated sulphuric acid, and then injected at the back of the shoulder. The operation may be performed without causing the smallest pain.—*Pioneer.*

CARRYING COPPERS.

A STORY is told of an officer of the famous 10th Hussars in the days of the Prince Regent, that, having received from a shopman the sum of three pence in coppers, he called for a porter and desired him to carry the burden to the barracks. The gallant exquisite then dismissed the man with a present of half a crown. Since then, fashions have changed for the better, though the Canadians appear to hold a contrary opinion. They are disgusted, it seems, with Prince Arthur, because he pockets the change that is offered to him. Why should he not do so? asks the *New York Herald*. "If he were to leave it on the counter, the Canadians would probably say he is putting on airs, and gives us his change as he would drop a penny into a beggar's hat. The prince is right. Business is business, and, in taking his change when he makes a purchase, he is supporting the established order of business, which is one of the best things even a prince can do."—*Englishman.*

EXPERIMENTS WITH SNAKE-POISON.

YESTERDAY (14th) Dr. Shortt kindly gave the medical profession of Madras and other residents an opportunity of witnessing some interesting experiments with the poison of the cobra, a subject which, it is well known, Dr. Shortt has long studied with unwearied patience in the laudable endeavour to discover either an antidote to this deadly poison, or a rational mode of cure. A large number of medical men attended. The experiments are not new: but it was most satisfactory to those whose information upon the subject had been gathered from books and stray numbers of medical journals, to have an opportunity of verifying the experiments, even when the results were negative as regards the solution of the difficult question. Dr. Shortt has kindly consented to conduct a series of similar experiments next week, probably in the theatre of the Medical College. As an instance of what may be done by immediate treatment of snake-bite, it may be mentioned that the native who was bitten in the finger the other day by a cobra and at once treated by suction of the wound by Dr. Shortt, together with ligature above the wound and by the use of stimulants—has made a good recovery, excepting as to the finger below the wound, which, it is said, he will probably lose.—*Madras Athenæum.*

THE SUEZ CANAL.

AN eminent mercantile firm in Calcutta has received a telegram, dated Suez, January 6th, to the effect that the Blue Cross had passed through the canal without any difficulty, and was on the point of proceeding to Calcutta; all well on board. The Blue Cross is stated to draw 17 feet of water, and therefore found ample depth even in the shallowest part.

Captain Methven, an experienced officer of the P. and O. Company's mercantile fleet, and at present commanding the Poonah, has favoured us with a copy of his pamphlet on the Suez Canal, written, however, a month previous to the inauguration of that remarkable work. It is too late, therefore, to comment upon the results of Captain Methven's soundings from sea to sea, though it may still be worth while to quote his observations on the winds and currents. There will always, he thinks, be a movement of the water from the Mediterranean going on in the lake. The wind, for the larger portion of the year, blows from the north, and, like Virgil's *ventus a puppi*, will follow a vessel from the stern all the way from Port Said to Suez, and will consequently be adverse to ships going northward, from the Red Sea to the Mediterranean. Between the Bitter Lakes and the Red Sea, Captain Methven remarks there is a rise and fall of water sufficient in such a narrow bed to cause a strong current, and the tide will thus run in and return with considerable force. The current, however, is at no time of the tide such as materially to interfere with the progress of ships under steam, nor has any perceptible effect been as yet produced by evaporation, beyond the slight acceleration of the flow of water from the Mediterranean, already incidentally noticed.—*Englishman*, Jan. 17.

A YARN FOR FREEMA SONS

APROPOS to free-masonry, I am reminded of a strange story from Scandinavia, much discussed amongst the brotherhood of the *Grand Orient* in this capital (Paris). I cannot say whether the tale is true or false, but here it is:—In a Norwegian branch of that degree, of the order in which the Prince of Wales was initiated when last in Sweden, a gentleman of family was an honored brother. He devoted much of his time and much of his purse to the order, and in the Grand Chapter Room his likeness hung on the wall amongst the portraits of other benefactors of the degree. He was a man, however, weak at heart and had recently married a beautiful wife, who grudged the hours he devoted to the craft and with an intense curiosity sought acquaintance with the fatal secret. The uxorious brother of Christiana fell from honor and truth as is alleged, and told the terrible secret—every grip, every sign, every pass-word, to the Eve who tempted him. But still he refused to become disconnected with the society. She thought of a dreadful means of severing the tie. Going to the porch of the Lodge or Chapter one day, when her husband was sick at home, she asked to see the Master. He came out to speak to her, and stood aghast for a moment as she revealed to him plainly all her husband had told her, adding—"now banish him from your horrible society and give him back to me." The Master returned to the Lodge and in a few minutes directed the lady to be admitted from the porch. The brethren stood to solemn attention. "Madam," said the Master from his throne, "your wish is accomplished; your husband is no longer a free-mason." The hall had been suddenly draped in black, outside which was suspended the portrait of the faithless brother, and as the Master uttered the words, he descended from the throne with a sword in his hand which, advancing to the picture, he passed through the breast of the portrait. The lady returned home triumphantly but with deep anxiety. On entering the bedroom she found her husband lying dead, with the mark of a sharp weapon in the very spot near the heart where she had seen the Master's sword pass through the portrait. She is since a hopeless lunatic. Such is the story: but the question is, whether the gentleman of Christiana did not commit suicide or was murdered, and whether a long-experienced dislike to masonry, coupled with the tragic end of her husband, did not infect the wife with a hallucination which gave rise to her apparently connected statment.—*Paris Correspondent of the Pioneer.*

THE gigantic Columbia Market, lately built at the expense of Miss Burdett Coutts, has, we see it stated in London, been a complete failure. The costermongers do not appreciate the Gothic buildings and marble pillars into which "they cannot so much as hit a nail," while neither buyers nor sellers now attend, and the splendid market presents a most desolate and chilling appearance.

THE BALLOT-BOX.—The strong probability that the ballot will become law before many sessions have elapsed is stimulating the ingenuity of ballot-box constructors in various parts of the kingdom. We had the opportunity on Friday of inspecting one of elaborate construction at the Cannon-street Hotel, the inventors of which (Messrs. Gutenkunst and Wells) hope to have their plan adopted by the next Ballot Committee. The objects to be secured in voting by ballot are secrecy, simplicity, and legality, and those objects Messrs. G. and W. profess to obtain by what appeared to us to be rather complicated machinery. The voter having been furnished with the necessary number of balls, is admitted at one end of the box through a turnstile, which closes behind him. He then deposits his voting balls in properly arranged cups, and passes out through another turnstile. The machinery registers the vote, and prevents the voter from giving more than one ball to each candidate. The leading differences between this ballot-box and others which we have seen are—first, its great size; secondly, its elaborate machinery; and, thirdly, the number of objects it professes to secure. In the ingeniously-constructed model at the Cannon-street Hotel everything works beautifully. The single voter is admitted with due caution, he gives his vote in perfect secrecy and security, and as he goes out at the far end of the box he unlocks the turnstile by which he had entered, for the purpose of admitting his successor. Dial indicators record his vote, and other dials tell a tale if he attempts to give more than one ball to one candidate. Whether, when constructed "life-size," and driven hard during a hotly-contested election, the box will work with equal accuracy is a question which we have to be decided by actual experiment.—*Daily News.*

TAXES IN ADVANCE.

THE Chancellor of the Exchequer writes:—"To the Editor of the *Pall Mall Gazette*.—Sir,—In the *Pall Mall Gazette* of December 20 I find the following passage:—'A curious question has arisen with reference to the Chancellor of the Exchequer's arrangement by which on the 1st of January we are to pay our taxes in advance. Suppose a professional man who makes £500 a year has paid his income tax for the year in the month of January and dies in February, will Mr. Lowe return the amount overpaid?' Permit me to point out to you that the question cannot arise, because there is no 'arrangement that we are to pay our taxes in advance.' The taxes which fall due in January 1870—the land tax, the house tax, and schedules A, B, and D of the income tax—are imposed in respect of the year beginning April 1869, and ending April 1870. Of this year nine months will have expired before any portion of these taxes is demanded. The hardship, such as it is, consists not in the requiring the taxes to be paid in advance, but in requiring them all to be paid at the same time. It must, however, be remembered that for this hardship, the necessity for which I regret, the public has had an ample equivalent. By this means have we, instead of imposing fresh taxation as was generally and very reasonably expected, been able to take one penny off the income tax, to repeal the corn and fire insurance duties, to abolish the license for the sale of tea, and to remodel the taxes on locomotion.—I am sir, your obedient servant, Robert Lowe. 11, Downing-street, Whitehall, Dec. 21, 1869."

A DAY OF "SPECIAL HUMILIATION."

"WHEN men fail us," writes Archdeacon Denison, with reference to the contention which he has just now on hand, "we must turn to God." That, however, is always a serious, and sometimes, in a certain sense, a hazardous thing to do. The scriptures tell us of a kind of men who did so at various times full of confidence and self-complacency, with unhappy result; "respect" was not had to their offerings, or they "went down to their house not justified," and the recoil of their disappointment upon society was evil, as the history of the first murder reminds us. Archdeacon Denison announces that to-morrow he is going to pray in his church, but we hope he will do nothing rashly. There is a great deal in the Bible to assure us that heaven will readily help a man to get out of the wrong into the right way; but nothing to encourage anybody to believe that its power is held ready to eke out the impotence of human pride and passion. The Archdeacon writes, "I propose to observe the day of (Dr. Temple's) consecration as one of special humiliation and supplication to God that he will not visit upon this church the sin which will thus have received its consummation at the hands of those who consecrate." That is to say, without warrant or a shadow of authority, he is going publicly to present the Bishop of London and three other bishops before the Almighty as participators in sin, and this merely because they are doing their duty according to the order of the church to which he and they belong. Even the stupendous folly of this act is forgotten in its astounding and awful presumption. If this is religion and piety, what are slander and profanation?—*Daily News*, Dec. 20.

MR. H. W. BEECHER.

MR. HENRY WARD BEECHER appears to be envious of the notoriety his sister has recently acquired by identifying her name with a repulsive story. The Brooklyn orator has had to vindicate himself to his flock for the part he took in a recent affair which is curiously illustrative of the social morals and customs prevalent on the other side the Atlantic. In brief, the story is this: A Mr. Richardson, a member of the staff of the *New York Tribune*, seduced a Mrs. M'Farland from her husband and her home. The lady obtained a divorce in the State of Indiana, which, however, was not recognised by the law of the State of New York. She cohabited with Richardson for some time. Her paramour was pursued by M'Farland and shot. In the hour of his death, Mr. Beecher and another minister were sent for to perform the rite of marriage. The other minister offered prayer, in the course of which he thanked God for what this man and woman had been to each other! The formal ceremony was enacted by Mr. Beecher. It is not strange that he should be called to account for such a transaction. His defence is marked by that rattling self-confidence which distinguishes his general public demeanour not less than his style as a speaker. He did not know that Richardson had acted as a serpent. He had never seen Richardson until the night of the marriage; he acted purely in a "magisterial" capacity; once a couple had come to his house to be married, and he was about to unite them in the marriage bonds, when a police officer came in and told him that he was about to marry the young lady to a notorious offender, and thought it was probable that she had been beguiled from her home in Philadelphia; the officer thought she ought to be made aware of the fact; Mr. Beecher told her what the officer had said, and she replied, "Well, I guess I know what I want;" Mr. Beecher said he supposed she did, and therefore he married them. He had looked through the certificate of the state, and he had been unable to discover any definition of the duties of [illegible] matter, and feeling like that, he had not felt guilty in what he had done. Such is the purport of the astounding justification of an extraordinary act. In so far as it throws light on the psychological eccentricities of Mr. Beecher himself, we need not pause to discuss it; but as a revelation of some of the curiosities of American civilization it may be worth some study. In the first place, it is strange to hear a voluntary preacher talking about his "magisterial functions." Then, it is pleasant to find that an American may get a divorce in one state which has no authority in another. Further, the civil code of a nation which fails to define the duties of a minister in relation to marriage is liable to some misconception, especially when the minister presumes to think himself ex-officio a magistrate. A death-bed marriage performed, not by the agent of the law, but by a minister of the Gospel, and of which the object is to give the sanction of religion to a bigamous consummation of adultery in answer to revengeful assassination, defended openly from the pulpit in the presence of a mixed congregation called "a church," and in the presence of the reporters of the public press, constitutes such a spectacle of complex demoralization as we should hope could not be matched anywhere in the civilized world.—*Globe.*

ARE THE ENGLISH DEGENERATING PHYSICALLY?

IS it true that the English race is degenerating, that the men and women of these islands are more prone to disease than they were thirty years ago, and that "within the same period, notwithstanding the boasted progress meanwhile in the science and art of medicine, the average duration of human life has lessened?" According to the *Westminster Review* this is undoubtedly the case, while the *Quarterly*, on the contrary, affirms with equal confidence that, so far from the British race degenerating, we moderns are bigger, stronger, longer lived, and better able to resist disease than our ancestors. The question, it need scarcely be said, is one of paramount interest. If, notwithstanding the advance of sanitary and medical science, and a widely-diffused knowledge of the laws of health, the race is growing physically feebler, it seems tolerably certain that our greatness as a people is on the decline. Weak men have often achieved noble deeds

THE FRENCH DRAMA.

M. VICTORIEN SARDOU is perhaps the single original dramatist who can be claimed for the literature of the stage under the second empire. M. Emile Augier's first successes date from the Republic of '48, and though he has produced his best plays in the full maturity of his talents under the empire, his personal relations with the Court may have somewhat impeded the free play of his natural powers. In pursuit of objects of satire, he has been obliged to fall back upon "the old parties," and "the Jesuits," and the reception of his latest comedy at the Français, *Lions et Renards*, seems to indicate that the vein is nearly exhausted. As an influential French critic remarks, satirical comedy has usually attacked the strong rather than the weak, or the beaten party. M. Octave Feuillet may, perhaps, be claimed as a dramatist of "the Augustan age," at all events he enjoys the patronage of Cæsar; but it is rather as an ingenious and elegant, and sometimes audacious novelist, that he has won a deservedly high reputation; his plays, with one or two exceptions, are mere adaptations of his novels, and have scarcely added to his fame. Better days, however, are coming for the theatre in France, thanks to the new liberal reformation. Victor Hugo's dramas are released from the interdict of the censorship. Only one of them, *Hernani*, has been performed in France for eighteen years. Now *Lucrezia Borgia* is in rehearsal at the Porte St. Martin, and is announced for the middle of January, and there is some talk of a revival of *Marion Delorme* at the Français. The return of *Hernani* was welcomed with enthusiasm, and in the public homage to the poet's genius, the irreconcilable exile was not forgotten. After the removal of the interdict on dramas, which at their first appearance aroused a civil war among the critics and their partisans, will be judged by the new generation, not without sympathy for the implacable patriot in exile, "the Prometheus of Guernsey," but also on their merits, as works of art; and it will be curious to observe whether the romantic school has lost or gained adherents during the long silence of the master.—*Daily News.*

PRINTS AND THEIR PRODUCTION.

THE interesting collection of prints, produced by various processes, which has recently been brought together by Mr. Davenport at the house of the Society of Arts, John-street, Adelphi, and will remain on exhibition until Christmas, is altogether of an historical character. In arranging it, the object of its originator has been to illustrate the results attained by each of the processes employed, rather than to point attention to the works of any particular masters or schools of art. The series commences with examples of prints from wood or metal blocks, either simple or compound, and of plain as well as coloured impressions obtained by their means, but by a single operation of the printing press. A set of impressions from the blocks cut by Bewick illustrate the degree of perfection to which wood engraving was advanced at the close of the last century, and examples of split prints from the pages of the *Illustrated News* show the means which have been employed to aid collectors in completing their series from the pages of periodicals and the literature of our own times. Prints from engraved copper plates follow, and they illustrate the results attained by simply cutting away portions of the surface of the metal plate by the graver; the action of acid, as applied in the production of etchings; and the results of a combination of etching and engraving, as those arts were practised at the period when Hogarth began his career. The next set illustrates engraving upon steel and lithography. Following the lithographic examples is a large series of prints in carbon obtained by a variety of photographic processes. It is curious to remark that the past, the present, and the future of our print-producing powers have each been based upon entirely distinct principles. As greater facilities for producing prints have been demanded, a weaker and apparently less durable source of production has been, and appears, in the future, to be likely to be still more resorted to. Thus, in the past period, engravings were executed, and prints obtained from copper and steel plates. At present, wood blocks and lithographic stones are employed; but in the future of our art-producing powers appears likely to rest on what are apparently still less durable, viz., gums, resins and gelatine. The series is brought to a close by juxtaposing the works of Doo, Cousins, Landseer, and others, engravers of our own times, as published by Mr. Graves, with the series of carbon prints obtained by means of gelatine, as in the photo-galvanographic process of Herr Paul Pretsch; prints in gelatine by Mr. Swan, of Newcastle, the Autotype Company, of London, and Woodbury's process; and prints from gelatine as seen in the examples by M. Tessier du Motay, of Paris, and Herr Albert, of Munich. The collection consists of about 300 examples, and presents a sort of panoramic view of prints and reproductive art during the past century and a half, and it is interesting as showing the direction in which we must look in the future.—*Daily News.*

AN ECCENTRIC SCOTCH CLERGYMAN.

On Sunday evening (Dec. 12) between six and seven o'clock, the Rev. John Robertson, who has been long known in professional circles in Dundee, died suddenly at his house in Mid Street. Mr. Robertson, without disrespect to his memory, may be said to have been a "character" of the old school. Mr. Robertson attended St. Andrews University, and passed through the usual course with great credit. After being licensed to preach the Gospel, he frequently officiated in the pulpits of the various Established Churches in Dundee and neighbourhood with much acceptance. He was at this period looked upon as a most promising young clergyman, and his friends predicted for him a career of usefulness as a parish minister. Having settled in Dundee, he busied himself very much in looking after local charities and charitable institutions, and in the course of time was appointed treasurer and secretary to some of them. He was at one time treasurer of the Dundee Royal Infirmary, and has been for many years secretary to the same as that grown in Turkey, and known as Turkish tobacco; and *nic. Persica* is used for the famous Shiraz tobacco, a mild kind much esteemed in the East.

In manufacturing, the commoner kinds require to be heated (half baked) to bring out what flavour they possess; other kinds, like those from Virginia and Cuba, have flavour enough and to spare. Within a few years English manufacturers have been permitted by Act of Parliament to use certain ingredients heretofore considered adulterations in the flavouring of tobacco; and among others the reader of the *Tobacco Trade Review* may see various wines and essences advertised as "patented," "analyzed," such as *prune wine*, for instance, which is "found to be of the choicest quality of foreign wines, with other costly fluids among its ingredients." A glance at this *Review* will show with what jealousy a monopoly of such flavouring is secured by certain manufacturers; and with what skill they cook up the raw leaf in order to entice the epicure. "We no sooner bring out a new cigar than it is imitated in bad leaf by unprincipled houses," writes a victimized inventor. Then the advertisements! "We are now making a very beautiful cigarette in blue, green, buff, mauve, and white tissue paper, superior to Vevey Fins," whatever they may be (?) "We have a few handsome boxes of bright cavendish, got up in American style—a capital article for Christmas presents." "Our new smoking mixture," &c. "Observe our trade mark." Excepting the legalized flavourings, adulterations are visited by the heavy penalty of £200, in spite of which chicory, rhubarb, colt's-foot, and other leaves do somehow get insinuated occasionally among the choicer kinds of tobacco, whose excess of flavour might otherwise prove too potent for both pipe and pocket, perhaps.

Besides the immense duty on imported tobacco, the merchant will tell you he sustains an annually increasing waste in the *per centage* of stems, which he can only dispose of to the snuff-makers, and which, owing to the consumption of snuff being less every year, become in proportion less and less marketable. The duty on unstemmed leaf is from 3s. 6d. to 5s. 6d. per lb., the stems when detached are worth only 2s. 6d. a lb.; consequently, to escape duty on what may prove a dead loss, the manufacturer permits the chief stems or "buts" of the bunches to be chopped off at the custom-house before the mass is taxed, and these stems are burned by Government authorities. Every cask undergoes rigid examination at the bonding warehouses, and all the injured or forfeited tobacco is destroyed. Stringent legislation and legal restrictions still hem in the tobacco trade, or the revenue would materially suffer. During the late war between Prussia and Denmark, a ship-load of twelve or thirteen hundred tons of tobacco stems was being sent from Germany to Denmark, and on putting in at Hull for repairs the tobacco, though not intended for England, was seized by the revenue officers there (the importation of stems alone being prohibited in England), and the whole cargo was burned in a field near the docks. At the London Docks is the huge kiln popularly known as "the Queen's tobacco-pipe," in which all injured, waste, or contraband tobacco and cigars are periodically burned. Occasionally many hundred-weights of tobacco and cigars, as well as other forfeited valuables, are here stupidly consumed, which had far better be sold in aid of some of the national charities (and particularly now, with the famine fever raging).

Tobacco comes to England packed in various ways —from South America in linen bales, and from the East in tin or wicker cases, but that one thousand pounds is forced into the compass of a barrel four feet high and two and a half feet in diameter. For the convenience of unpacking, the barrel is sawn in two, and the solid mass of tobacco has to be carefully separated. The contents may consist of entire plants in bunches, or of detached leaves folded and laid flat one upon another. You may see in a tobacco factory a score or more varieties of growth, of curing, of packing, and of colour, and these are again diversified in endless ways in preparation for the market.

In proportion to its value, no other imported article is subject to such a high rate of duty as tobacco; but this, as it is a luxury only, and not a necessity, is only *fair*. (At least so thinks a woman, who must endure but not enjoy tobacco.) The intrinsic value of the raw commodity is from 8d. to 10d. per lb., and of manufactured tobacco from 2s. to 5s. per lb.; while the duty alone is from 3s. to 3s. 6d. per lb.

The duty on raw tobacco has gradually advanced since 1787, when it was raised from 10d. to 1s. 3d., having remained nearly at the present rate since 1825. The enormous sum of six millions sterling is now added to the revenue by the duty on tobacco. Six millions of golden sovereigns annually! What a homily could be read on the fact that millions of human mouths are hourly engaged in the stupendous work of producing *smoke* at so vast a cost!

But leaving the moral to the conscience-struck reader, and keeping to facts alone, statistics prove that smoking is a steadily increasing habit—the annual consumption of tobacco more than keeping pace with the population. In 1791, the quantity of tobacco consumed in England was about 9½ millions of lbs.; and in 1841 it was 40 millions of lbs.;—averaging 13½ oz. per head: at present the average is nearly 1½ lb. per head.

This growing habit of smoking has, of late, given rise to much scientific controversy as to its physically injurious effects; but, after all is said, we are left to suppose that if the friends and foes of tobacco were ranged in opposite ranks, they would present two such equal and well-balanced parties, that a drawn battle must be declared. To render this paper more complete, a few well known authorities shall be impartially quoted, and the victory between my two moral battalions left to the reader.

To youth, the entire faculty concur in denouncing tobacco as *positively injurious*. Dr. Decaisne, in the *British Medical Journal*, states that in twenty-seven out of thirty-eight boys, between nine and fifteen years of age, who smoked, he observed distinct symptoms, consisting of functional disorder, slowness of intellect, and a taste for strong drinks. Facts which are again proved in the competitive examinations at public schools, where the habitual smokers are generally found to be below par. Dr. Richardson, who has bestowed such careful attention to the subject, says that "before full maturity of the system is attained, the smallest amount of smoking is hurtful."

Every species of tobacco, however variously prepared, possesses certain deleterious qualities in common.

These are carbon, which settles on the membrane of the throat, and produces what is known as "the smoker's sore throat;" ammonia, inducing thirst and frequent quaffing; carbonic acid, and the oil of tobacco called *nicotine*, "a sedative poison which exerts an influence through the blood upon the element of the heart itself," producing functional disturbances of the heart, with pain, weakness, the nerves, and incipient diseases of many kinds. Sir Benjamin Brodie was inclined to think tobacco, used immoderately, was more injurious than opium; but those who have witnessed the terrible effects of the latter, where immoderately indulged in, adduce strong proofs to the contrary.

From the internal appearance of a man who had died from smoking, not long since, Dr. Lankester judged that he had been a drunkard; and on learning to the contrary, "but a great smoker," remarked that "if alcohol and tobacco were to be tried for murder, alcohol would be the culprit."

Cigars and tobacco get off with a week's imprisonment," because, without dyspepsia more rapidly than the pipe; necessarily absorbed. Of all mouth-piece, the *nicotine* is is admitted to be the most injurious, as it is the most odious, and it is a habit which seems to have been a characteristic of the conventional "Yankee," with his spare form and sunken cheeks. Yet sailors chew incessantly—a habit which has probably grown out of the severe rules for restricting fire on board ship—and the figure of the conventional sailor is exactly the reverse of that of the typical Yankee; from which fact we can only argue that the injurious effects of tobacco-chewing are greatly obviated by the active, open-air life of the sailor. Some chewers dispose of from four to eight ounces a day! A case is recorded of a sailor, sixty-four years of age, and of uninterrupted good health, who had chewed for fifty years, latterly *eating* his quid, swallowing every particle of leaf and juice to the amount of a quarter of a pound every five days. Regarding tobacco, as regarding other articles and their remedies, the doctors differ in some respects. For instance, while some affirm that tobacco produces the weakened vision, and the ear-ache, the well-known Dr. Osborn, of New Orleans, records a case where otalgia was cured by tobacco; and extols it as a valuable remedy, internal or external, in several diseases; the pharmacopœia also attests to its various uses. "Tobacco, used with judgment and moderation," wrote Fagon, the famous physician of Louis XIV., "may justly claim the precedence of all other remedies. It makes us forget the cares of life, renders us happy in extreme poverty, eases our mind, and even supplies the want of victuals." *Moderation* and *discretion*, then, end the argument. Just as sweets or acids or bitters are posion to one man and life to another, and as too much of any good thing negatives its virtues, so must the judicious smoker regulate his pipe.

"Tobacco!" exclaimed Sir Walter Raleigh—

It passes the time, improves the joke,
And turns all troubles into smoke!

Friend alike of savage and civilised man, of prince and peasant, bond of fraternity, a fragrant incense and token of good-will and fellowship—when woman is told all this of the magic pipe, might she not almost envy this boast-ed means of obtaining a little tranquil enjoyment in this untranquil world!

Philosophy comes to our aid. "When your husband gets into a passion, fill his pipe for him. With that in his mouth he cannot go on quarrelling," writes one who has, doubtless, found that a cosy nook where her lord and master can smoke in peace, is the best means of keeping him at home. "See his face relax by degrees. By the time the pipe is out his passion will have exhausted itself, and the promise of a new bonnet will in all probability ensue." The victory of tobacco must be recorded among the great events of the middle of the nineteenth century. Church and State have succumbed to Nicotiana. A few years ago, if our clerical cousin were caught with a cigar in his mouth, what confusion he would betray, what apologies he would offer, what excuses in behalf of his over-worked brains, or the efficacy of a cigar in warding off infection "while fever is in the village." Clerical or not, who ever offers an excuse for smoking now-a-days? The "occasional cigar" is supplanted by the constant pipe. Majesty itself has surrendered to Nicotiana; and in royal residences, where not long since smoking was forbidden, a smoking-saloon is now acknowledged to be indispensable. The ear legislative has been won for Nicotiana, and the whole army of railroad directors compelled to raise a flag of truce in its favour, and to set apart a smoking-carriage in every train on every line. On the contrary, where least expected, we find some lingering struggles to keep Nicotiana in check; for a resolution was lately passed in one of the great religious conferences in the United States, that any person using tobacco was not to be admitted to the ministry.

The tobacco trade of Great Britain now employs some ten of thousands of hands, a large proportion of whom are women. It supports a benevolent association for the relief of the necessitous and honest members; it pensions the widows, and educates the orphans. A magazine, *The Tobacco Trade Review* before mentioned, is devoted exclusively to its interests; and numbers among its correspondents many of the scientific writers of the day. The results of microscopic investigations, frauds, and defects, with much matter of a highly interesting and instructive character, appear in its pages; and by special reporters from all parts of the world, the interests of the grower, the merchant, the exporter, the importer, the manufacturer, and the trader are watched; stocks and current prices are regularly quoted by telegraph; in fact, the ramifications of the tobacco trade are incredible. Such is its magnitude, and so beyond computation are tobacco consumers, that if this paper were wound up with an anti-tobacco exordium, it is doubtful whether it would ever meet the public eye.

More to the purpose might be an appeal against burning so much in waste, especially at a time when famine-fever is raging!—*Once a Week.*

A RUSSIAN PRINCE TAUGHT A LESSON.

IT is so much the custom here to think of the lower classes in Russia as abject in their submission to the higher, that we must record how at St. Petersburg a signal triumph has lately been achieved by the popular voice. In this case an aristocratic privilege, which was not a little invidious, has received a blow from which it is not likely to recover. Last spring, when some legal reforms were introduced, it was stipulated that noblemen and persons holding high official posts should be exempt from the necessity of giving legal testimony in open court, an exemption which virtually overthrew the theory of equality before the law. Since the promulgation of this decree no case in which its authority was invoked presented itself until the other day, when Prince Obolenski was called to bear witness before the Criminal Court of St. Petersburg in an affair concerning a forged will. The law is only optional, and the prince, standing on his privilege, refused to attend. Now, it so happens that the law permits the witness to be questioned by each defendant, and by two other persons whom he may employ to help him in his defence; and as the prince would not come to the court he had a right to go to the prince. But there were eleven persons accused, and each of them took two counsellors, who together with the police and other officials, made a goodly company. Prince Obolenski, on the other hand with all his privileges, does not enjoy a large fortune, and his apartments are—or, in the prince's miniature size. He has but four rooms, and the largest measures about twenty-one feet by twelve. He received the notice from the court that the defendants were about to attend upon him, and little suspecting what was to occur, patiently awaited his visitors. The public in the meanwhile grew angry, and declared that the execution of the decree was an insult to the dignity of the tribunal. Prince Obolenski was awakened on the day appointed by most disquieting sounds; and on looking out was startled by the strange aspect of the street. At his door were stationed a large number of policemen, the street was crowded with an excited mob, and a company of soldiers of the guard could be seen winding through the people to reinforce the escort which was to attend the prisoners from their gaol. A few minutes afterwards a long procession of prisoners, advocates, gaolers, police, &c., attempted in vain to force their entrance into the tiny apartment of the terrified prince. Fortunately, there were even now missing some persons attached to the court whose presence was necessary. So the trial was adjourned, and the prince informed that he would soon receive another such visit. But the visit he had received was enough, particularly when he found himself the object of general ridicule. He sent word that he would be most happy in future to attend the court. Of course this privilege will be abolished.—*Daily News*, Dec. 24.

THE PERFECTION OF PREPARED COCOA.

MARAVILLA COCOA.

Sole Proprietors—TAYLOR BROTHERS, London.

THE COCOA (or CACAO) of MARAVILLA is the true THEOBROMA of LINNÆUS. Cocoa is indigenous to South America, of which Maravilla is a favoured portion. TAYLOR BROTHERS have secured the exclusive supply of this unrivalled Cocoa, have, by the skilful application of their soluble principle and elaborate machinery, produced what is so undeniably the perfection of prepared Cocoa, that it has not only secured the preference of homœopathis and cocoa-drinkers generally, but many who had hitherto not found any preparation to suit them, have, after one trial, adopted the Maravilla Cocoa as their constant beverage for breakfast, luncheon, &c.

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Sold in packets only by all Grocers, of whom also may be had Taylor Brothers' Original HOMŒOPATHIC COCOA and SOLUBLE CHOCOLATE

Steam Mills—Brick Lane, London.

FRAUD.

On the 27th June, 1866, MOTEEWALLAH, a Printer, was convicted at the Supreme Court, Calcutta, of counterfeiting

LABELS

of Messrs. CROSSE & BLACKWELL, London, and was sentenced by Mr. Justice Prescr to

TWO YEARS' RIGOROUS IMPRISONMENT.

And on the 30th of the same month, for

SELLING SPURIOUS ARTICLES,

bearing Labels in imitation of Messrs. CROSSE & BLACKWELL'S, SHAIK BACHOO was sentenced by the Suburban Magistrate at Sealdah, to

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CAUTION.—Any one SELLING SPURIOUS OILMEN'S STORES, under Crosse & Blackwell's name, will be liable to the same punishment, and will be vigorously prosecuted. Purchasers are recommended to examine all goods carefully before taking delivery of them. The Genuine Manufactures of Messrs. Crosse & Blackwell may be had from every respectable Dealer in India.

WHITMORE'S COMPOUND LINIMENT OF ARNICA.—A Specific for the cure of Rheumatism, Lumbago, Sciatica, Sprains, Contusions, Weakness of the Joints, Chilblains, &c. It is also an excellent remedy as a stimulating application to the surface of the Chest and Back in Bronchitis, Inflammation of the Lungs, Pulmonary Consumption, and Hooping Cough. When the Liver is inactive, rubbed over it, its stimulating properties have a beneficial effect, and in all cases where counter-irritation is desirable, it will be found invaluable. In bottles, small, medium and large.

WILKINSON'S BRONCHIO-THORACIC LOZENGES.

Prepared from the receipt of an eminent Physician, and experience has fully justified their recommendation as the most speedy remedy in Irritation of the Throat, Catarrhal Coughs, Bronchitis, Incipient Consumption, Spitting of Blood, &c., &c. To public speakers and singers they are found invaluable, as they impart a clear and beautiful tone to the voice. Free from any preparation of Opium, and of an agreeable taste, they, are applicable to all.

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Do. 1862	105,703
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J. CAMPBELL, MITCHELL & Co.,
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Bombay, 1st January 1870.

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The Life Reserve Fund is over NINETY-FOUR LACS OF RUPEES (which is irrespective of and in addition to the paid-up Capital and the Fire Reserve Fund) being about 20 per cent of the sum assured under the Company's Life Policies, and besides this there is the guarantee of a sub-scribed Capital of not less than FIVE CRORES of RUPEES, coupled with the personal responsibility of a numerous body of wealthy Proprietors.

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The Bank opens Current Deposit Accounts and allows Interest at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on Customers' Daily Balances from Rs. 500 up to Rs. 1,00,000.

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The Bank receives Money, on Fixed Deposit, and allows Interest thereon as follows:—

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On London at 6 months' sight	1/11	3/4
" " 3 " "	1/11	9/16
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Circular Notes	1/11	1/4

By order of the Directors,

JAMES WINDRAM, Manager.

Bombay, 23rd November, 1869.

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The Bank grants Drafts as follows:—

On London at 6 months' sight above £50 at	1s. 11 3/4	d. per Re.	
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On demand	at 1s. 11 3/8d.	"	
On Scotland and Ireland			
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The Bank also draws on the Branches of the Bank of New South Wales.

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12 months	6 per cent.
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Recognised by the International Convention of 30th April 1862, and by Act No. VIII. of 1864, of the Legislative Council of India, and by Act No. XXIII. of 1869.

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A second-hand English-built Hansom Cab by Robson & Co.
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A nearly new light English-built mail phaeton by Lewis.
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A very neat single seat miniature Brougham for a single horse with lamps and shaft by Ness London and Liverpool.
The above Brougham is expressly built to order for India and is very useful for office work.

Just Landed ex Rajpoot.

A first-rate English-built light shafting with shifting body, by Bennett and Bolwood, Ipswich, England.
A very handsome dog cart with ditto by ditto
A very handsome shigram with double Venetians painted dark blue and lining with silk by Dark of Loudon.
A ditto mail phaeton by Kinross.

The Property of a Gentleman.

A second-hand English-built light four-seated open carriage with moveable glass shutters.
A second-hand hansom cab.

Also,

A nearly new handsome dissolved shigram and bridle by Grant and Just landed ex Malabar.

A Mahogany square Piano, by Broadwood & Sons.
To be seen at the rooms of the undersigned.

Also,

A new English-built cab buggy on C. springs, by Silk & Sons

The property of a Gentleman.

A second-hand light Malvern dog-cart.
A hogskin hunting saddle and bridle by Hinkson.
A light curricle, with pole and bar and a spare shaft to convert it into a Dog-cart at pleasure, by Pearce and Countze, Longacre, with two harness saddles.
A first-class Clarence, by Neas, Liverpool.

The properties of Gentlemen.

3 second-hand Dog-carts.

Just Landed.

A fresh batch of new Malvern dog-carts, painted differently with patent leather dashes, wings to sides, Collins' patent axles and lancewood shafts.

Also,

A new and light palanquin office shigram with a year's guarantee.

The Property of a Gentleman.

A first-rate Madras-built Mail phaeton, with lamps, pole, and shaft, by Simpson and Co., in excellent order.
An English-built park phaeton with moveable driving box.

Just Landed.

A first-rate new Mail phaeton, painted and lined green, head with roll back, with lamps, pole, and chain, by Hooper and Co., London.

The property of a Gentleman.

A first-rate English-built boat-shaped open carriage, on C. springs, by Windover.

Also,

A fresh batch of double and single English-made Child's Perambulators.

Just landed.

Several pairs of spare circular Glasses for miniature brougham of different sizes.
Few Iron Lifters for greasing Carriages.
Several other new and second hand. Different kinds of carriages to be seen in the other Godown, about 30 yards from the Rooms of the undersigned, on application.

BOMANJEE DOSSABHOY,
Auctioneer and Commission Agent

Commission Rooms, Esplanade, Bombay,
21st January 1870.

INSURANCES.

GUARDIAN FIRE & LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.—The undersigned are prepared to issue Policies against Fire on the usual terms.

SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co., Agents.

SUN FIRE OFFICE.

ESTABLISHED 1710.

POLICIES opened on WAREHOUSES and SHOPS, MERCHANDISE, DWELLINGS, HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, and other insurable property, in Bombay and the Mofussil, at current rates, by

PEEL, CASSELS, & Co., Agents.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.—

Capital £2,000,000 sterling; Funds in hand exceed £1,300,000.

Fire premiums for	1859	£228,314
Do.	1861	292,402
Do.	1863	341,933
Do.	1865	414,738
Do.	1867	460,553

Showing an increase over 1859 of £232,239

Policies covering risks on Merchandise and Buildings in Bombay can be issued by the Undersigned on behalf of the above Company through their Agents. Detached Bungalows and Household Furniture both in Bombay and in the Mofussil on the most favourable terms.

LIFE BRANCH.

Life premiums for	1860	£73,150
Do.	1862	105,703
Do.	1864	152,159

The undersigned, under instructions from the Head Office, are prepared to receive Proposals for Life Assurance with the above Company from Residents in India, and will be happy to afford every information respecting rates of Premium, Participation in Profits, &c., to intending applicants for Insurance.

J. CAMPBELL, MITCHELL & Co.,
Agents, Royal Insurance Company.

Bombay, 1st January 1870.

ALLIANCE BRITISH AND FOREIGN LIFE AND FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY.—ESTABLISHED 1824.

CHIEF OFFICE.

BARTHOLOMEW LANE, BANK, LONDON, E.C.

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FIRE RISKS

Of an eligible character are accepted at minimum current rates.

LIFE DEPARTMENT.

The non-participating rates of Premium for European lives resident in India have been very materially reduced, and the undermentioned Agents are authorised to decide upon proposals submitted, to issue Policies, and to settle claims.

The Life Reserve Fund is over NINETY-FOUR LACS OF RUPEES (which is irrespective of and in addition to the paid-up Capital and the Fire Reserve Fund) being about 20 per cent of the sum assured under the Company's Life Policies, and besides this there is the guarantee of a sub-scribed Capital of not less than FIVE CRORES of RUPEES, coupled with the personal responsibility of a numerous body of wealthy Proprietors.

For detailed Prospectuses, Forms of Proposal, &c., apply to

REMINGTON & Co.,
Agents for the Presidency of Bombay.

INSURANCES.

FURTHER REDUCTION in the RATES of FIRE INSURANCE.—The English Assurance Company, (being free from combination), issue Fire Policies at rates 20 per cent. below *all* and 25 to 50 per cent. below most, other Offices in Bombay.

LIFE RATES, which are also very moderate, apply to Europeans and Natives alike.

HILL, POLLOCK & Co., Agents.

6 Sassoon's Buildings, Elphinstone Circle.

THE EUROPEAN ASSURANCE SOCIETY.

EMPOWERED BY SPECIAL ACT OF PARLIAMENT.

FOR LIFE ASSURANCE AND THE GUARANTEE OF FIDELITY IN SITUATIONS OF TRUST.

CHIEF OFFICES,

17, WATERLOO PLACE, PALL MALL, LONDON.

POLICIES PAYABLE DURING LIFE.

The Capital subscribed by nearly 2,000 Shareholders is nearly £800,000.

The Annual Income in 1868 exceeded THREE HUNDRED AND SIXTY EIGHT THOUSAND POUNDS STERLING.

NEW PREMIUM INCOME

In 1859, 1860, 1861	£101,000	average per an.	£33,000
" 1862, 1863, 1864	£123,000	"	£41,000
" 1865, 1866, 1867	£180,745	"	£60,000

The Royal Naval and Military, and East India Life Department affords peculiar advantages to officers and others in the Navy, Army, and Mercantile Marine.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—OFFICERS OF THE ARMY IN INDIA HAVE THE OPTION OF EFFECTING ASSURANCES AT CIVIL RATES OF PREMIUM.

INDIAN BRANCHES.

CALCUTTA and BOMBAY.

Agent at Madras (Messrs. Lonsdale & Co.), Ceylon (Messrs. Clark Spence & Co.), Singapore (Messrs. A. L. Johnstone & Co.), and at all the principal Towns in India.

Secretary Indian Branches—J. L. NAPIER HAY, Esq.
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Assurances effected, Policies issued, Premiums received, and Claims settled in India without reference to Home Office.

LIFE ASSURANCE.

Every description of this important business is transacted by the Society, at rates which will be found to be generally more moderate than those of any other Insurance Company in India.

Annual and Half yearly Premiums, for Assurance of Rs. 1,000 (£100) to be paid at death, reducible to English Rates on return to Europe.

Age next birthday.	CIVIL. Premium. Annual.	CIVIL. Premium. Half-yearly.	Age next birthday.	MILITARY. Premium. Annual.	MILITARY. Premium. Half-yearly.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
20	30 7 8	15 3 8	20	34 0 8	17 0 4
30	35 10 8	17 13 4	30	39 14 0	19 15 0
40	44 12 0	22 6 0	40	47 15 4	23 15 8
50	59 8 0	29 12 0	50	61 14 0	30 15 0